Senior Scholastic

OCTOBER 20, 1954 • VOLUME 65 • NUMBER 6

North Meets South

(Cover story on p. 4)

Here's how you'll feel

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Sheaffer's

new SNORKEL *pen*

There's a sense of confidence and authority that goes with a Sheaffer Snorkel Pen. Your written words take on a new sweep of importance. Your thoughts flow more easily.

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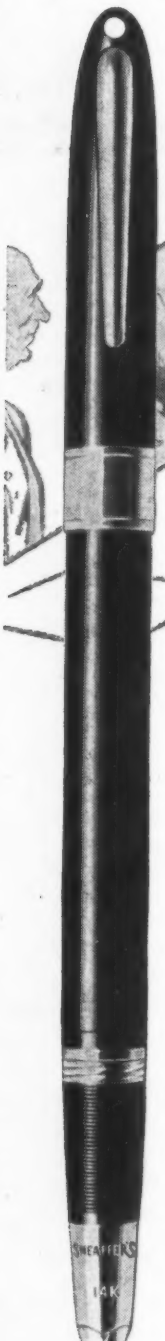
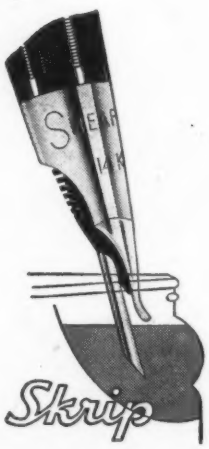
And although no Board Chairman can own a finer pen, there's one well within your reach. See your Sheaffer dealer and get a Snorkel Pen to fit your hand—and your budget.

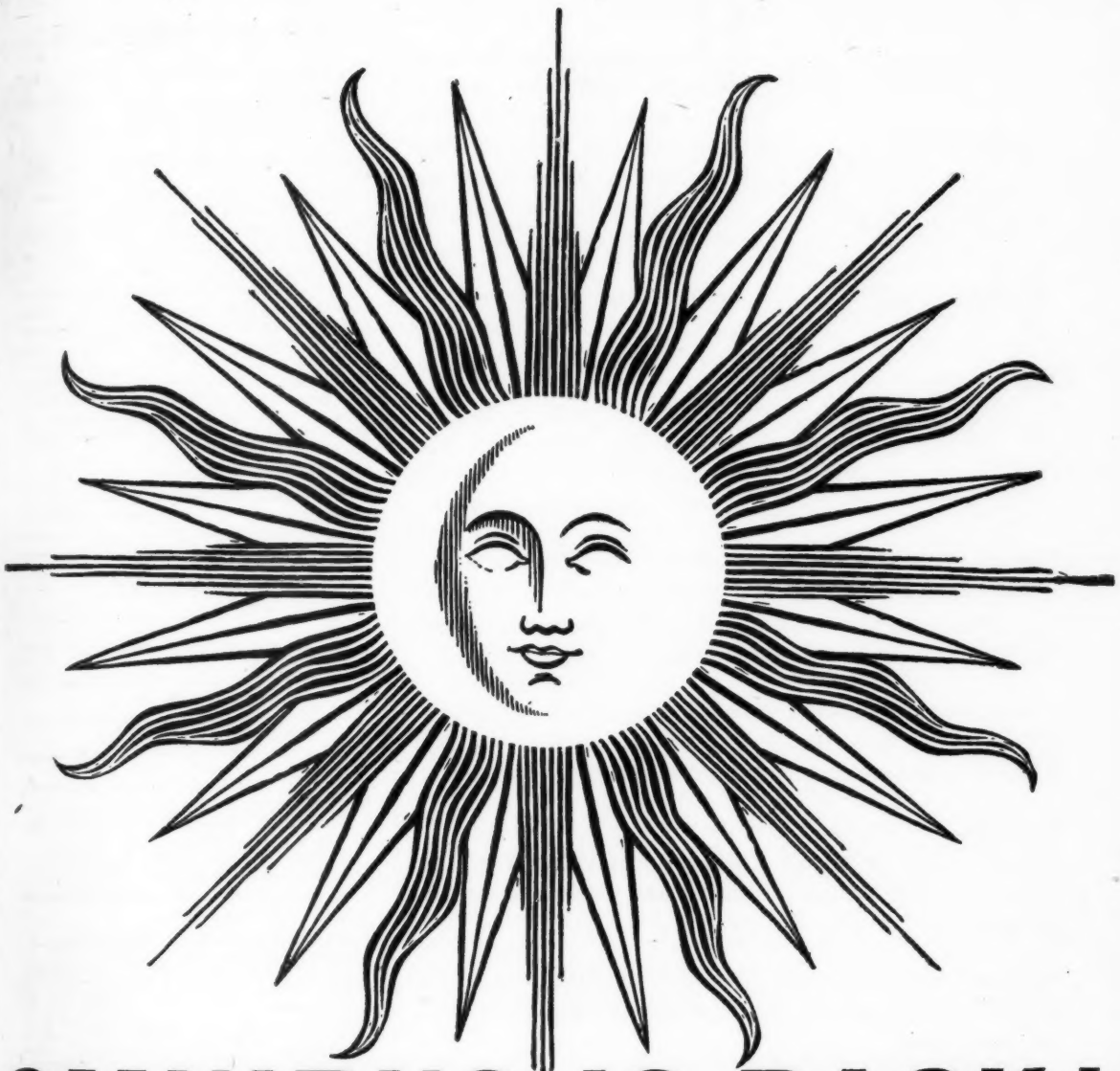
Sheaffer Snorkel Pens from $8.75. Other modern Sheaffer Pens from just $3.75.





SHEAFFER'S
WHITE DOT OF DISTINCTION

This Fall, Sheaffer is sponsoring the famed Scholastic Writing Awards. Be sure to enter this creative writing competition that offers cash prizes as well as new Sheaffer Snorkel Pens for the winners.



OMNIBUS IS BACK!

With the opening of its third season on Sunday, October 17, **OMNIBUS** continues to pioneer in the field of television entertainment.

You may remember Orson Welles in "King Lear" ...presentations with the Metropolitan Opera... the story of the New York Times. Or how the **OMNIBUS** cameras followed the flight of a rocket, peered through an electron microscope or revealed the strategy of a famous football coach.

OMNIBUS offers entertainment enriched with educational and cultural values. It provides America's teachers...and students...with an exciting bridge between home and the classroom.

Tune in... remind your family and friends:

"OMNIBUS"...Sunday afternoons on the CBS Television Network

PRODUCED WEEKLY BY THE TV-RADIO WORKSHOP OF THE FORD FOUNDATION

alone by the phone

(until she found a "slimming secret")

High hopes in her freshman year. Even the football captain winked at her one day. She *was* a bit chubby. Just a little chubbier in her sophomore year. But in her junior year she was—let's face it—just plain fat.

And that cool quarterback she longed to date didn't give her a jingle. Not even a glance.

She didn't want to be fat. She tried not to be fat. Skipped breakfast most of the time. But she even added weight on that routine.

Then she discovered a "slimming secret." Sounded unbelievable at first. But it worked. She did a switch in her eating. She began to eat good protein breakfasts. Plenty of basic high-protein foods like meat, milk, eggs, and Quaker Oats.

Three or four mornings a week she had a good hot bowlful of high-protein Quaker Oats. Total—only 221 calories. Yes—even with milk and sugar. And get this: *8½ grams of protein!*

Then instead of nibbling during the morning—or feeling starved at lunch and dinner for gobs of food . . . what happened? She ate almost like a bird the rest of the day. And the pounds began to disappear.

And the quarterback appeared! Suddenly the phone rang—a Friday night date. Then a date for the party after homecoming. Then the Senior Prom!

You can bet your life. Chubby isn't chubby any more. Our slim chum is keeping her figure trim, too. It's easy with the high-protein menus in Quaker Oats packages. Nab 'em yourself and you'll have yourself some good eating—plus a wispy waist!

WEIGHT WATCHERS!
Get *Free* High-Protein Menus inside the package!

QUAKER OATS

America's most popular breakfast cereal . . . hot or cold

Mother's Oats and Quaker Oats are exactly the same

Senior Scholastic

A National Magazine for Senior High School Classrooms. Published Weekly During the School Year.

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OUR FRONT COVER

T/Sgt. Russell J. Beilfuss *(right)* is watching Charles Kacsur carefully measure powder and load cartridges for his .58 caliber Civil War musket, vintage 1861. The occasion was the North-South Shoot held last week at the Marine Corps Base in Quantico, Va.

The semi-annual shoots started five years ago, Mr. Kacsur told *Senior Scholastic*, when groups from the North and South thought they would revive the Civil War days in a friendly way.

Men on both sides are sharpshooters. Mr. Kacsur holds 18 medals and trophies, but shooting is a hobby. His job? Teaching school at Staten Island, New York.

In a separate match, an eight-man musket team pitted their firepower against two Marines with M-1 rifles. Marines won—hands down.

. . . and that's what we mean! This letters column, a regular feature, is open to opinion on any subject and criticism of any kind, brickbats or orchids. We want to know *what's on your mind.* Other readers do, too. Address Letters Editor, *Senior Scholastic*, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York 36, N. Y.

As Another Sees Us

Dear Editor:

As a foreigner recently arrived in the United States, I have observed many things which, though novel to myself, you take for granted. I have noticed one thing which has very much surprised me and that is the lack of any religious education. To me, this is startling because this country, won and founded with violence, was strengthened by and respected for its moral standing. There must be many who have never seen the inside of a church in their lives, and in a land of equal opportunity such as this, what is there to prevent one of these from holding office or even becoming President? In a world which is steadily drifting away from God, to me this is a sobering thought.

Another thing which might interest you is the difference between the European and American educational systems. In England, school rarely starts before 9 or 9:30 a.m. and never finishes before 4 or 4:45 p.m. We take nine subjects a year, starting at the age of eight or nine. I know of very few schools which provide study periods during school time and of even less where the pupil has so much freedom of expression.

Corporal punishment is a widely-used method of bringing out the best in a scholar, and, I might add, it is a method which meets with astounding success. The European system sets a standard about two years ahead of your own. On the other hand, it does not provide your wonderful opportunities to specialize.

In case you are wondering when we get our homework done, most schools have a set time, varying with the age and ability of the student. For example, a 16-year-old student studying for his Ordinary Level School Certificate, which is about the same standard of work as is set for your pre-college students, will have to complete about two to three hours of work a night.

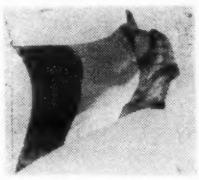
Having sampled both systems, I'd say that of the two I prefer yours.

Anthony Costello
Springfield (Ill.) High School

WHAT'S IN THIS ISSUE

Have you ever stopped to watch a blind man being guided by a Seeing-Eye dog? Down curbs and up curbs, around awnings and around ladders, in and out through the maze of congested traffic the dog guides his master. Meet Morris S. Frank, the man who pioneered the use of Seeing-Eye dogs for the blind, in **Interview of the Week: "Eyes with a Cold Nose"—p. 6.**

Until what age should a student be required to stay in school—if he doesn't intend to go on to college? Until he is graduated, until he is 16, 15? Fifty years ago, the age limit was 14 in most states. Why has it been raised? What are the arguments for raising it further? For dropping it? What do you think? Both sides of this question are presented in **Forum Topic of the Week: "How Much Education?"—p. 7.**



Last week the Free World put out a brush fire that had been smoldering for nine years, threatening to blaze up into a first-class bonfire. Both Italy and Yugoslavia claimed Trieste. Now the question of who gets what has been settled to the satisfaction of both countries. How was the disputed area divided? **See "Trieste—Settlement by Division"—p. 9.**

Every hour of every day you and the rest of your family flick switches and push buttons that set in motion enough electrical energy to shovel more than 80 tons of coal. At your fingertips lies the power that makes you stronger than Superman. America leads the world in electric consumption, yet the electric lamp is only 75 years old. See the special section on the **Diamond Jubilee of Light, beginning on p. 12.**

One of the world's great adventures is in the making. At the south tip of the earth, buried beneath ice and snow, lies the bleak Antarctic continent. Only the hardiest explorers have dared to penetrate its mysteries. Now a new U. S. expedition is about to take off, with Admiral Richard Byrd as advisor. What are we looking for? **See History Behind the Headlines: "The Last Continent"—p. 17.**

It was the night right after the big game of the football season and Jerry was calling his mother on long distance, to tell her all about himself. For Jerry was a hero. We won't tell you why; that would be giving away a good story. Find out for yourself in **"Snake Dance," by Corey Ford—p. 24.**

PLUS: Say What You Please, p. 5; Understanding the News, p. 18; What Do You Know, p. 21; Boy dates Girl, p. 26; Sports, p. 28; Laughs, p. 30; Crossword Puzzle, p. 31.

INTERVIEW OF THE WEEK

Eyes with a Cold Nose

Meet Morris S. Frank, who pioneered the use of Seeing-Eye dogs for the blind

Wide World photo

WHEN the *S.S. Tuscania* docked in New York in 1928, visitors on the pier were startled to see a young American being guided down the gangplank by a handsome German shepherd dog. The dog was the first Seeing-Eye dog in this country. His master was 20-year-old Morris Frank.

Morris Frank was blinded at 16 in a high-school boxing accident. Yet today he leads a more active life than many sighted people. His work for The Seeing Eye, the dog-guide school he helped to found, requires him to travel thousands of miles every year.

"Everyone has a handicap of some sort," Mr. Frank told us recently. "Either *you* overcome your handicap—or *it* overcomes you."

An outgoing, energetic man who speaks with a quick easy humor and a Tennessee accent, Mr. Frank said, "I was lucky. My parents had a very sensible attitude about my being blinded. They didn't coddle me or smother me with sympathy. Sympathy destroys people."

We were talking in Mr. Frank's hotel room. A young German shepherd lay, alert and watchful, at Mr. Frank's feet. A warm smile lighted Frank's face whenever the dog's cold nose nudged his hand.

"I Had a New Pair of Eyes"

"Buddy's my third Seeing-Eye dog," Mr. Frank said. He explained that Buddy is named for Buddy I and Buddy II, each of whom guided him for 12 years.

"The handicapped person," Mr. Frank insisted, "must accept the fact that the majority will not adjust to the minority. The blind must live in the world of the seeing—or shut themselves off from life."

Morris Frank did not shut himself off from life. At Vanderbilt University, he had a "reader" to read texts to him.

"Of course, I couldn't get around as freely as I would have liked," Frank said. "That was the hardest thing—having to depend on others for the simplest errands."

One day Frank came across an article describing the use of dogs in Europe as guides for the blind. He wrote the author. Could such a service be set up here?

The author was Mrs. Dorothy Eustis, an American woman who had been conducting breeding experiments with dogs in Switzerland. Mrs. Eustis had trained dogs for police and army work. She was enthusiastic about the possibilities of training dogs to guide the blind.

Mrs. Eustis invited Frank to come to Switzerland. She would educate a dog for him, if he would come and learn how to work with the dog. A few months later Frank and Buddy I came to America to convince the skeptics.

"Dog-guides had proved successful in Europe," Frank said, "but American conditions were much more exacting. Life here is more complicated. Traffic is heavier. The blind work at a wider variety of jobs."

During the next few months, Frank traveled thousands of miles with Buddy I. "I deliberately sought out bad intersections, narrow curbless streets, and fast or congested traffic," he said. "Buddy's performance stood up to the toughest tests. I had a new pair of eyes."

Frank cabled Mrs. Eustis of his success. Then he persuaded her to return to America and found The Seeing Eye, the famous school now located in Morristown, N. J.

"Dream It, Believe It, and It Will Come True"

Mr. Frank has worked with The Seeing Eye ever since. He travels about the country explaining the work of the school and interviewing applicants for Seeing-Eye dogs. During World War II, he visited 96 Army and Navy hospitals, advising on problems of blinded veterans. Thanks to Mr. Frank's work, some 2,000 blind persons now own Seeing Eye dogs and are able to hold responsible jobs.

Mr. Frank pointed out it takes three months to train a dog at The Seeing Eye school. A dog is not trained to perform specific tasks, but to use his intelligence.

"Though we can train a dog in three months, it takes from three to five years to train the teachers at the school," Mr. Frank explained, "and only *one* out of eight teachers makes the grade. We check on the teachers by noting whether the dogs have been taught merely to obey commands—or whether they have been taught judgment and responsibility."

Mr. Frank says he is always inspired by talking with young people. "Sometimes I think they are the only people who are reading and thinking and trying to figure things out for themselves," he said.

"*Dream it, believe it, and it will come true*—that's the attitude of young people. If I were blinded today at 46, I would not go abroad to find a dog to lead me around. But when I was 20, anything was possible. Young people are willing to take up challenges—and so they accomplish the impossible."

—JEAN F. MERRILL

☆ ☆ ☆ **QUOTE OF THE WEEK** ☆ ☆ ☆

Take responsibility on your shoulders and it will leave no room for chips.—George Abbott

A pro and con discussion: Until what age should a student be required to stay in school?

How Much Education?

ABOUT THE QUESTION

How long should you stay in school? That question has been debated since the first compulsory school attendance law was passed in Germany in 1617.

In the United States, as elsewhere, compulsory schooling has gone hand in hand with the industrial revolution and the rise of public education. The industrial revolution introduced machinery that took over the tasks of the child laborer. Public education increased educational opportunity. Both have given us higher standards of living that require better trained citizens. They also enable society to provide for such training.

Thus, fifty years ago the compulsory education age limit was fourteen. This was based on the theory that one needed six to eight years of schooling as a basic preparation for life.

Today, forty states have set sixteen as the minimum school-leaving age; four have set seventeen, and four eighteen.

Now the nation's educators are asking, through the National Education Association, that eighteen be set as the national minimum.

But there is another side to the question. In some large cities there are teachers who face the problem of students who disrupt classroom work simply because they are forced to stay in school. In sheer self defense, many of these educators have called for lowering the minimum age requirement for certain young people.

Other teachers feel that there can be no set age limit that will apply to all students. There is, they say, no age limit for maturity. Instead of raising the school-leaving age, they argue, there should be no age to which a student should be required to stay in high school. School officials themselves should determine when a young person is ready to go out into the world.

Should the compulsory attendance age be raised to eighteen? Here are both sides of the question.

YES!

1. A student should be required to remain in school until he is eighteen or has completed his high school education.

We are educating our young people for citizenship. Until they are ready to undertake the responsibilities of citizenship, their education should continue. Our laws recognize that civic responsibilities such as voting and serving in the Armed Forces—and even such personal responsibilities as marriage, without parental consent—should not be undertaken by persons under eighteen.

High school is preparation for adult life. Only 20 per cent of high school graduates go on to college and only 20 per cent go into skilled occupations. Society owes it to itself, therefore, to see that the remaining 60 per cent—the "blue-collar" backbone of our nation—become responsible U. S. citizens.

Alert, informed citizens are democracy's strongest weapon against totalitarianism, against bigotry, against all the evils that feed on ignorance.

It has been said we are teaching people to read and write without teaching them what to read or how to write. It is in high school that maturing young people have an opportunity to learn how to use the skills they have acquired in elementary school. In today's society, when we can afford to provide such schooling, it is essential for the betterment of tomorrow's world.

2. It is economically unsound for a young person to enter the labor market before completing high school and before the age of eighteen.

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell recently urged high school students to complete their schooling instead of succumbing to the lure of continuing summer jobs. He presented dollars and cents reasons. He cited some interesting census figures. They show that a young man with a high school education earned as much when he was 25 to 29 years old as a man between the ages of 45 to 54 who had only completed elementary school. Women high school graduates earned more at 20 or 21 than women who had completed only elementary school.

The younger the worker the lower his pay and the smaller his job security. Of young people in the labor market, recent figures showed that of those 18 and 19 years of age, one-fifth were unemployed. Of those 16 and 17, one third were unemployed. Of those 14 and 15, half were unemployed. The young, unskilled worker is always the first to suffer in competitive job markets.

Again, laws discriminate against the

young worker. He is barred in many states from driving a car before he is 18. A Federal law bars those under 16 from employment in interstate commerce.

High school graduation is considered a minimum requirement for white-collar jobs, especially in the civil service. In time of depression, educational background becomes a major competitive factor. A growing number of college graduates is flooding the job market annually. A high school diploma is fast becoming the minimum qualification.

3. The individual cannot decide for himself when he should leave school, nor should he be forced by outside pressures to cut short his education.

Compulsory education laws have been mainly protective—to keep children out of factories, to see that they receive their rightful education, and to protect them from their own immature decisions.

Too many young people are fascinated by the idea of what their own money can buy. Lured by the easy earnings of a summer job or after-school work, they are tempted to kick over the traces and go out on their own. They fail to look ahead to the bleak years of lost opportunity.

"When boys and girls start to work," Secretary Mitchell points out, "the amount of education makes very little difference in the amount they earn. In fact, at ages 16 through 19, those with less schooling sometimes have higher incomes than those with more education, probably reflecting longer work experience. However, from age 20 on, in each age group, larger average incomes were received by those with higher educational attainment."

Aside from the lure of money, too many young people drop out of school because of a course they have failed, or a temporary family crisis.

A survey revealed that within a year nine out of ten "drop-outs" regret their action. It is the duty of society to save these young people from their own impulses.

At the same time, while protecting the youngster, school attendance laws also protect society. They prevent an influx of cheap, unskilled labor from lowering hard-won standards.

NO!

1. Compulsory school attendance age limits should be abolished. The school-leaving age should be determined by school officials.

Fifty per cent of the young people who enter school fail to be graduated from high school. They drop out as soon as it is legally possible for them to do so. This alone shows that our compulsory attendance laws are a failure. Fifty per cent of our students are marking time, waiting to leave school.

And while they are waiting, as too many school officials can testify, they get rid of their own unhappiness by infringing on the rights of others to get an education.

Most states have set sixteen as the school-leaving age. Why not fifteen? Why not seventeen? The idea that at fifteen years and eleven months a boy is less able to be on his own than at sixteen is ridiculous on the face of it. But it has reached a point, as the New York City High School Principals Association pointed out, where the school takes on the role of custodian rather than educator, because of such laws.

Of the students who drop out, most give the reason that they prefer working to going to school. Other reasons are that they are not interested in school, that they cannot learn, that they dislike a teacher or a course. Since these "drop-outs" are going to "mark time," as it were, until they are legally able to leave, it would be to their benefit and the benefit of the school to permit them to make the break when they are ready.

2. Academic high schools, and even vocational high schools with heavy academic courses, are not providing the answer for all our youth.

The time has come to realize that academic high school is not the complete answer to all the needs of all our young people. In one midwestern school, a study revealed that students who dropped out of high school had an average I.Q. of 95. Those who were graduated had an average I.Q. of 105.

Drawings by Charles Beck

Who should decide the school-leaving age? Guidance counselors or legislators?

It is unfair to expect students of lower intelligence to continue an unequal struggle until a certain age, arbitrarily set. For these youngsters to get an early start on the vocation or trade with which they can cope is fairer to the individual and society.

Even students of average or above-average intelligence may well find that high school does not meet their aptitudes, interests, or abilities. What of the girl who would rather become a telephone operator or the boy who finds his vocation in a print shop or garage? On-the-job training may be far more valuable than the theory that even a vocational high school could provide. Many school systems appreciate this. They provide a work-and-continuation school program for such students.

These are matters for a skilled vocational guidance counselor to deal with, without the arbitrary rules set by legislators.

3. Maturity is a matter of individual development, not of chronological age.

Modern education shuns the idea of mass production. It emphasizes the development of the individual. Isn't it logical, then, that the school-leaving age should be determined on an individual basis? And should it not be determined by those directly concerned with the individual?

No two people have identical abilities and aptitudes, interests and qualifications. One 18-year-old may be a "boy," another a "young man." One lad can have learned all he will ever learn after two years of high school. Another may only, in a true sense, be beginning his education at that point.

It should, therefore, be left to educators, teachers, guidance counselors and social workers in the school to determine when and whether a boy or girl is ready to leave school, should he or she so desire. In many cases they might find that 18 should be the earliest age. In rare cases they might find that 15 or 16 is right. The Ford Fund for the Advancement of Education is currently experimenting with 15-year-old college freshmen. The success of these young people may upset all our age-standard notions in education.

There are many factors in a young person's decision to drop out of school. Only a skilled counselor can weigh and balance them properly.

Countless careers have been ruined by the compulsion of schooling on the one hand or the hasty drop-out on the other. Those who know their pupils best should be the ones to decide when the school and the student have done all they can for each other, and when each will benefit from a friendly parting.

TRIESTE...

Settlement by Division

The Free World has scored a diplomatic victory in dividing Trieste between Italy and Yugoslavia

"YANKEE, Go Home!" scribbled in red paint on a fence or an abandoned building is a common sight in many cities in Western Europe.

The visiting American, seeing it for the first time, is usually shocked. But non-Communist Europeans (and they are the overwhelming majority) are merely amused. They know it is the work of the Communist lunatic fringe, and don't take it seriously.

But there is one place in Europe where in recent weeks signs have appeared reading, "Yankee, *Don't* Go Home!" The place is the port-city of Trieste.

The Triestini (the natives of Trieste) like the Yanks—and for a very good reason. Their city has received more U. S. aid dollars, per person, than any other area in Europe. Moreover, American G. I.'s have been stationed in troublesome Trieste since 1945. With their free-spending ways they have helped boost local commerce.

Now this bonanza has come to an end. The G. I.'s are pulling out. They will soon be replaced by Italian troops. The Italian soldier earns only about seven cents a day. What will happen to the souvenir industry? No wonder the Triestini don't want the Yanks to go home. . . .

European Storm Center

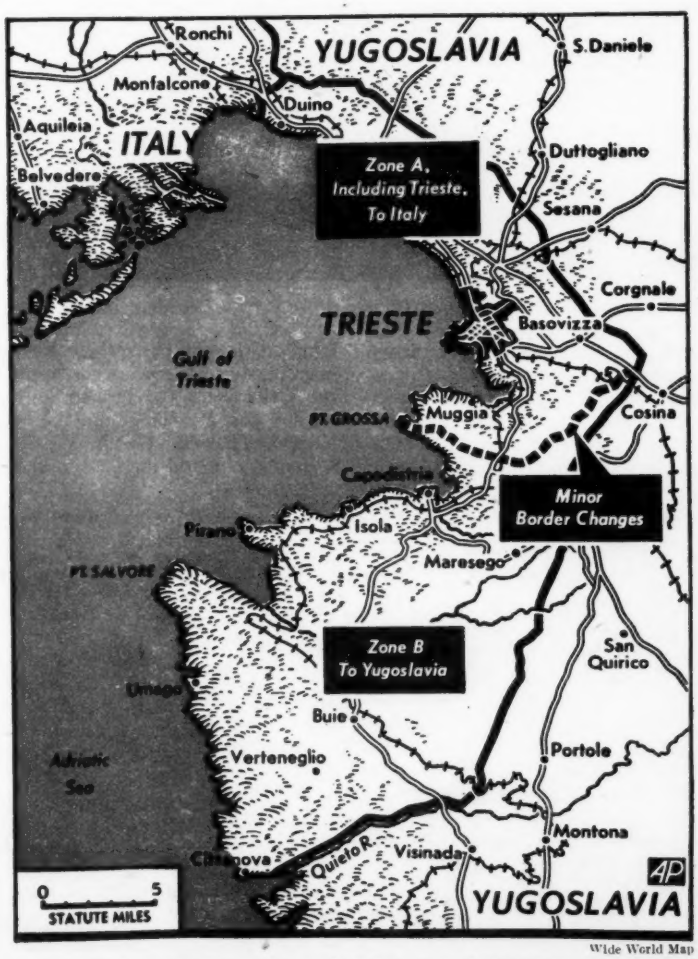
But we are getting ahead of our story. The big story is not about the Triestini but about Trieste—the port-city and its environs. This little area has been a storm center. For nine years, Italy and Yugoslavia have been fussin' and feudin' over the Territory of Trieste, which is located between the two countries, on the northeastern shores of the Adriatic.

Several times in recent years, the Western Allies tried to mediate the dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia. Each time the attempt misfired, and almost resulted in war. There seemed to be no peaceful way of unraveling Trieste's tangled troubles.

Then, on October 5, the unexpected happened. Italy and Yugoslavia signed an Anglo-American-sponsored compromise agreement, "divvying up" the disputed territory between them. Much credit is due to the patient work of the Western diplomats. These "King Solomons" finally convinced each side that a half loaf in the hand is worth more than a whole loaf out of reach.

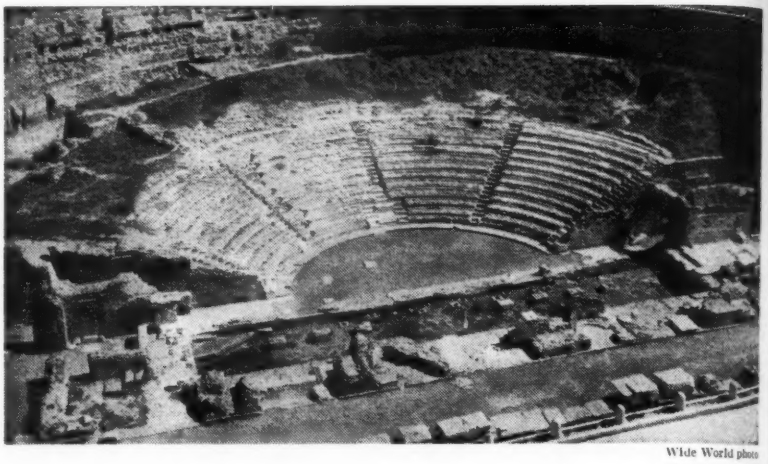
All this commotion has been over a small and not particularly rich piece of "real estate." The entire Territory of Trieste covers an area of only 285 square miles—not quite one fourth the size of Rhode Island.

The population is estimated to be roughly around 375,000. Of this total, about 85 per cent are Italians. The rest are Slovenes and Croats—related to the Slavic peoples of Yugoslavia. The Italians live mainly in the port-city of



Wide World Map

Map shows how the disputed area of Trieste was divided between Italy and Yugoslavia. Division was made along broken line, satisfied both countries.



Wide World photo

This ancient Roman amphitheatre rises out of a hollow in the port city of Trieste. The city was founded about 30 B.C. by Roman Emperor Augustus. Old town has twisting, stairlike streets that follow steep slopes of hills around city.

Wide World photo

This is a view of part of the shoreline of Trieste's harbor. The newer town lies on flat land, much of it reclaimed from the sea, bordering the harbor. The Grand Canal allows small craft to penetrate into the heart of the Adriatic city.

Trieste. The Slavs inhabit the rugged hinterland.

What gives Trieste strategic significance is its harbor. It is a natural gateway to southeastern Europe and an outlet to the Mediterranean and the Near East.

Trieste is an old and picturesque city. It is set like a jewel amid hills that press close to the water's edge. White stone houses cling to the steep hills that surround the crescent-shaped harbor. The Triestini used to joke that Tito's tanks would not need much gasoline to reach Trieste—"They can just roll down here."

Trieste, the city, is an important shipping, shipbuilding, and oil-refining center. Before World War II, the port handled up to 4,000,000 tons of freight a year.

Agriculture and fishing are the principal occupations of the people in the hinterland.

Prize of Conquerors

For more than 2,000 years, Trieste has been a pawn in international struggles. Countless conquerors have attempted to establish their dominion over it. According to some historians, the Celts were the first to set up a trading post at what is now the port of Trieste. Then in 178 B. C., Roman legions conquered the place and called it "Tergeste."

Caesar reports in his *Gallic Wars* that the city was captured and sacked by barbarians in 53 B. C.

Much of the early history of Trieste reads like a railroad time-table. Until the fifth century, Trieste remained Roman, then it was snatched in succeeding centuries by—in this order—the Goths, the Lombards, the Byzantines, the Franks, the Venetians.

Early in the 16th century, it was ceded by Venice to Austria. For some 500 years thereafter, right down to World War I, Trieste belonged to the Austrians. (There *were* two exceptions: the years 1797 to 1805 and again 1809 to 1813, when Napoleon's French troops held the area.)

But throughout all these years and all these changes, the Italians have felt that Trieste and its hinterland (known as "Venezia Giulia") was theirs in race and in spirit. They referred to the territory as part of "Italia Irredenta"—that is, "unredeemed Italy."

In World War I, Italy was our ally and Austria was our enemy. The Allies promised Italy the return of Venezia Giulia. In fact, it was this promise that brought Italy into the war on the side of the Allies. The promise was kept. At war's end, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was broken up. Italy regained Trieste and the surrounding territory.

But in World War II, Italy was our enemy (and on the losing side), while Yugoslavia was our ally. The Yugoslavs, under Communist boss Tito, demanded Trieste as their war booty. The United States and Britain told the Yugoslavs to wait for a postwar peace settlement.

Trieste Split in Two

Under the terms of the Italian peace treaty (signed February 10, 1947), a so-called "Free Territory of Trieste" was set up. The territory consisted of the port-city and its environs. It was to be a kind of miniature independent nation, under the jurisdiction of the United Nations. The U. N. Security

Council was to choose a governor to run it. The governor was to be neither an Italian nor a Yugoslav.

However, no governor was ever chosen. Soviet Russia and the Western Allies could not agree on a man for the job.

Meantime, the Free Territory was divided (on a "temporary" basis) into two zones—Zone A, the northern part including the port-city, was occupied by U. S. and British troops; and Zone B, the southern part, was occupied by Yugoslav troops.

In 1948, the United States, Britain, and France issued a joint declaration recommending that all of the Free Territory (both Zone A and Zone B) be given to Italy. The reason for the declaration? The young postwar Republic of Italy was holding its first national election. There was a danger that the Communists might win. The Allies believed that their declaration on Trieste would help gain votes for the pro-Western middle-of-the-road parties. As it turned out, these parties did win the election.

However, soon thereafter the Western Allies decided not to press their recommendation. There was a reason for that, too. In June, 1948, Tito's Yugoslavia broke with Soviet Russia. The Yugoslavs became our "allies" in the anti-Soviet camp. That was no time, thought the Allies, to bring up the "embarrassing" Trieste isue.

For the next four years, U. S. and British troops (some seven thousand men) continued to occupy Zone A, while the Yugoslavs practically incorporated Zone B into their homeland. Then about a year ago—on October 8, 1953—the U. S. and Britain announced that they planned to withdraw their troops from Zone A and turn it over to Italy.

This announcement touched off violent anti-Western demonstrations in Yugoslavia. Tito massed his troops near the border and warned that he would invade Zone A if Italy occupied it. The Italians, not to be outdone, staged demonstrations of their own, threatening to fight for Trieste.

The United States and Britain waited for the tumult and the saber-rattling to subside, and then quietly renewed negotiations with the two disputing sides. These talks, conducted separately, first with the Yugoslavs and then with the Italians, lasted several months.

Finally a compromise was reached.

Terms of Settlement

The final settlement gave the hard-bargaining Yugoslavs an additional strip of territory about a mile long and 1,000 yards wide, at the south of Zone A.

Following is a summary of the principal provisions of the agreement:

1. Italy receives almost all of Zone A, an 86-square-mile area, with a population of 302,200.

2. Yugoslavia retains Zone B plus the above-mentioned strip detached from Zone A—a total area of 199 square miles, with a population of 73,500.

3. Italy undertakes to maintain Trieste as a free port, serving freely Yugoslavia, Austria, and other countries.

4. Both Italy and Yugoslavia are pledged to respect the rights of Italian and Yugoslav minority groups in each other's territory. They are obliged to permit those who desire to do so to emigrate unhampered from one area to another within a period of one year.

The signing of the agreement took place in London on October 5. Simultaneously, the U. S. and Britain issued a statement declaring that they would not support future territorial claims of either Yugoslavia or Italy against each other.

The agreement is not in a strict sense a "treaty." It is officially called a "Memorandum of Understanding between the Governments of Italy, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Yugoslavia regarding the Free Territory of Trieste."

Diplomatic Victory

The text of the memorandum has been sent to the U. N. Security Council. There—and that's as certain as that the Giants won the World Series—the Soviets will attack the agreement. They will attack it as a "violation" of the Italian peace treaty. (Soviet Russia is a party to that treaty.)

Anticipating such a move, U. S. and British diplomats have emphasized that the agreement was one in fact ("de facto") and not one in law ("de jure"). A de jure agreement would require Soviet Russia's approval.

Cutting through this diplomatic language, what it means in simple terms is this: The Anglo-American position is that the agreement is merely administrative. It involves no fundamental changes regarding the control of the Territory of Trieste. Therefore, it leaves the Italian peace treaty terms exactly where they were before.

Whether Malenkov and his pals in the Kremlin like it or not, the Trieste settlement is an accomplished fact. They can do nothing to upset it, short of war.

To the free world, it is a great diplomatic victory. The Trieste agreement banks a fire that threatened Western unity and Western peace.

Wide World photo

Long Live Trieste! These demonstrating Italians are swarming through the streets, jubilant over the division of Trieste.

Wide World photo

These Yugoslav troops are mustered at a point in Trieste's Zone B. Under terms of settlement, this goes to Yugoslavia.

The First Forty Hours

October 21 is the Diamond Jubilee of Edison's first incandescent light bulb. But it is only one of his great electrical contributions that have transformed our world

ONE thing that Thomas Alva Edison *didn't* invent is electricity. What he did was to give electricity the power to transform life on our planet. He not only created the first commercially practical incandescent lamp, but he laid the foundations for the whole system of bringing light and power into the homes, offices, and factories of the world. This week we celebrate the 75th anniversary of that achievement—Light's Diamond Jubilee.

Thomas Edison was a truly self-made man. He spent only three months in a formal school. That was in 1854 in Port Huron, Michigan, to which Tom's family moved seven years after his birth. His mother, a teacher herself, took over his education from that time on. But five years later Tom had a job as a newsboy on a train, and when he was 16 became a railroad telegrapher. At that time the telegraph was one of the few commercial ways in which electricity was used. Young Tom read everything he could find on the subject, and, after 12-hour tricks at the telegraph key, would spend more hours experimenting.

At the age of 21 Edison patented his first invention. It was an electric vote recorder that he thought would do away with the need for time-consuming rollcall votes in legislatures. But the invention flopped because legislators preferred to stall voting along with the voice vote. Edison vowed never again to invent something that wasn't practical.

Among the more than 1,300 inventions he patented in the next 42 years were the phonograph, the motion-picture camera and projector, a telephone transmitter and receiver, the microphone, the stock ticker, and the "Edison Effect," which led to our vacuum tube of today.

In 1878 a group of New York bankers formed the Edison Electric Light Company, with a capital of $300,000. They financed experiments on an incandescent lamp at Edison's laboratory in Menlo Park, N. J., staffed by more than 100 mathematicians, chemists, glass blowers, and mechanics. Their major problem was to find a filament material that would become hot enough to glow and give off light, but would not burn up or melt, when electricity was passed through it.

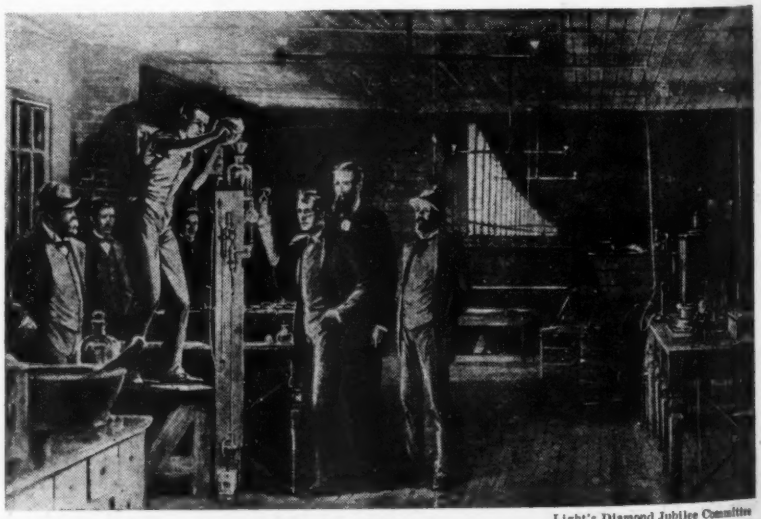
The Light That Didn't Fail

Edison tried—and failed—with carbon filaments, and had no luck with rare metals like platinum. Finally, on October 21, 1879, he carbonized a piece of simple cotton thread which he found in his wife's sewing basket. He bent it in horseshoe form, and placed it inside a glass bulb from which he had pumped out the air. He turned on the current and the lamp glowed—for 30 minutes . . . for an hour . . . for ten hours. Edison and his co-workers set up a sleepless "death watch" to see how long the new filament would last. Forty hours crept by before the lamp finally burned out. But Edison and his weary men knew he had created a lamp that could be converted to mass use.

Now Edison worked to perfect and manufacture a complete lighting system. He gave the first public demonstration of it at Menlo Park on New Year's Eve of 1879, when 5,000 visitors —many of whom came on special trains —saw a section of the town lighted with "bottled sunshine." The next year the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of New York, which he had helped form, was granted a franchise from the city to set up an electrical network in lower Manhattan.

For two years Edison and his staff labored to build the first municipal generating station. He had to set up his own factories to make the bulbs, cables, and meters needed for his infant industry. A crew of 1,500 men tore up Manhattan streets and laid pipes to hold 80,000 feet of wiring. They built the Pearl Street central power station to supply energy from the vastly improved generators that Edison had perfected.

Edison choose September 4, 1882, as the date to start his system. Firemen stoked the glowing coals, steam hissed from the boilers into the engines of the mighty jumbo generators, and Edison pulled the master switch to send the mysterious force surging into a thousand buildings. "It seemed almost like daylight," the *New York Times* said next day, "without a particle of flicker."



Light's Diamond Jubilee Committee

Edison waits tensely to see how long the filament will burn in the final stage of the historic lamp experiment at his Menlo Park laboratory.

LET THERE BE LIGHT!

First there was the sun, the moon, and the stars. Lightning set trees on fire. Early cavemen discovered that fire gave light at night, and heat. Also, that by putting branches on the "lightning fire," it would continue to burn. Then cavemen began to use torches.

Cavemen invented the first lamp when they learned to float a "wick" (usually a straw or stick) in a bowl of fat and burn only the wick.

The Greeks and the Romans learned how to make better torches, lamps, and candles. In the Middle Ages lanterns also were used for indoor and outdoor lighting.

In colonial America whale oil lamps and candles were widely used. Then kerosene became the common fuel for lamps. U.S. cities began to use gas light after 1850.

Glaring arc electric lights were used for street lighting after 1870 but they were not suitable for indoors. Then in 1879 Thomas A. Edison invented an electric light bulb that could be used for indoor work.

Thus, at every stage of history, ingenious man has found ways to turn night into day. The 75 years of the electric era have seen greater advances in lighting than all the rest.

The caveman learned to use campfires and torches for light and heat before he could make tools or develop a high civilization.

Then man invented the "float wick" lamp with a straw wick and burning fat in a hollow stone.

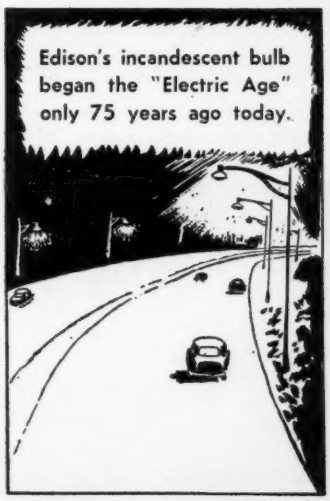
For hundreds of years hand-made candles were molded by busy housewives.

Candles and oil lamps were used for lanterns on land and sea.

In America the new kerosene lamps replaced whale-oil lamps about 1860.

The gas mantle greatly improved the gas light when "natural gas" came into use.

Edison's incandescent bulb began the "Electric Age" only 75 years ago today.



Atomic Energy Commission

Medical diagnosis has been aided by machines using new atomic isotopes.

Brookhaven Laboratory

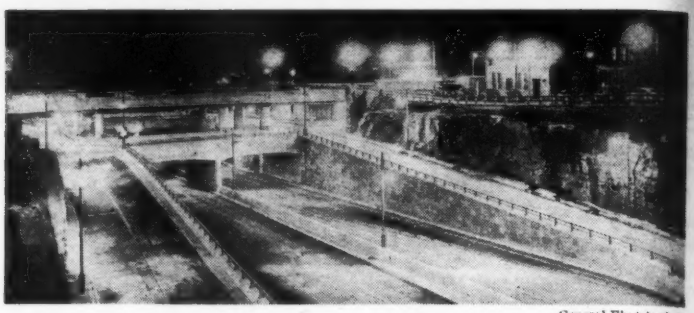
Radiologist studies cell changes in trillium plants with X-ray machine.

General Electric photo

On modern dairy farm everything from milking to pasteurizing is electric.

Allison Lighthall photo

In today's electrified kitchen, housewife washes, dries dishes without fuss.



General Electric photo

Lighting magic removes terrors of night driving on New Jersey highways.

ELECTRICITY...

DO YOU realize that at your fingertips lies the power that makes you stronger than Samson . . . stronger than Hercules . . . stronger than Superman? If you live in an average household, every hour of every day you and your family flick switches and push buttons that set in motion enough electrical energy (.27 of a kilowatt hour) to shovel more than 80 tons of coal.

It's hard to realize that our electric gadgets use such gigantic power because you can't see electricity at work. It doesn't strain or pant or sweat. But think how many men it would take to pull a trolley car up a San Francisco hill or raise an elevator to the top of the Empire State Building?

Yes, electricity has become so "automatic" nowadays that we neglect to see how greatly we've come to depend upon it to get us through a typical day. Chances are it is an electric alarm clock that wakens you in the morning. You slip out from underneath an electric blanket, turn on the fluorescent light in the bathroom, and take a bath in water that has been brought many miles by electric pumps and heated by an electric water heater. You sit down to a breakfast including milk (pasteurized electrically) kept fresh overnight in an electric refrigerator, along with bacon and eggs prepared on an electric range or broiler, and toast that comes out of an electric toaster.

After breakfast, an electrically driven bus takes you to school, where you study, under a flood of electric light, from books that were set in type and printed with electrical equipment.

Meanwhile, your father has gone to work on an electric lathe or press at the factory, or an electric typewriter or adding machine at the office. Your mother scrapes the breakfast waste into an electric garbage disposer and puts the soiled dishes in an automatic dishwasher. She washes, dries, and irons the laundry electrically, cleans the rugs with an electric vacuum cleaner, prepares a cake with an electric mixer and bakes it in an electric oven.

After school you watch television or listen to the radio or phonograph, telephone a friend to discuss week-end plans, and do your homework under a study lamp, while your father is working in the cellar or garden with his power tools.

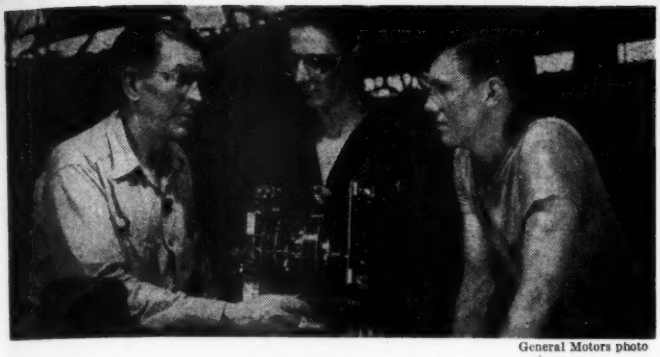
At bedtime, your father sets the electric air conditioner in the bedroom or the thermostat that controls an electric motor to pump oil for overnight heat. Then you slip into bed and set the alarm that will waken you to another electrical day.

The Electric Factory

Yet all the home appliances taken together account for only about 25 per cent of the power consumed in the U. S. during a year. The other 75 per cent bulwarks every productive activity of our society: Industry, electronics, atomic energy, communications, transportation, medicine, agriculture. Largest consumers of all are the factories of our big industries.

Today's factories use electric power equal to the working energy of 240 men for every man on their payrolls. Motors convert electricity into mechanical energy for hundreds of purposes. They move parts along our mass-production assembly lines, they raise and lower the drill on a drill press, pump oil through pipelines, tilt the giant pot of molten metal in a foundry, run a saw in a lumber mill.

Perhaps the most dramatic of many uses of electric heat in industry is the arc furnace, used mainly in the making of special steels for the steel and automobile industries. Electric heat also roasts tons of coffee beans, molds plas-



General Motors photo

Journeyman instructs auto apprentices in repairing timer for a welder.

The Gentle Giant

Edison's magic, with or without wires, is making life healthier, safer, more comfortable 24 hours a day

tics, fuses metals, and heats liquids.

On the electronic side, industries use closed-circuit television to look into white-hot blast furnaces, or to keep an eye on plant operations scattered over wide areas. Other electronic instruments inspect products for flaws; or feel, smell and analyze beyond the range of human senses.

Electronics equipment has made some assembly lines—especially in the automobile industry—completely atomatic. Electronic devices can "watch" a man go through a job, store the sequence of operations on magnetic tape that serves as its memory, and then repeat them without human help. This is "automation," about which much will be heard in our industrial future.

Atomic Power Ahead

In the top bracket of industrial users of electricity is our mushrooming atomic-energy industry. Atomic research requires laboratories equipped with all manner of electrical apparatus. For example, electronic computers have speeded our development of atomic weapons by working out almost instantly mathematical problems it would have taken men years to solve. And electricity powers the pumps that supply the 8,000 gallons of water per minute needed to cool atomic reactors.

Soon this important user of electricity will itself be producing electricity. On Labor Day ground was broken at Shippingport, Pa., for the first atom-power plant. It will serve 100,000 customers in the Pittsburgh area, beginning late in 1957. In the plant, the intense heat given off during atomic reactions will change water into steam to drive generators—just as coal, oil, and gas do in present-day generating stations.

Among the earliest uses of electricity —even before Edison invented his lamp —were the telegraph and the telephone. These two old-timers have since been keeping pace with newcomers in electrical and electronic communications: teletype and wirephoto that speed reporting of news; and radio, television, and movies that provide widespread, inexpensive entertainment.

In telegraphy, the old dot-and-dash method is almost dead. About 95 per cent of our telegrams are typed only at the point of origin before high-speed switching systems speed them to their destinations without need for retyping at any point. A machine at the destination automatically types the message out on a ribbon of paper.

Our telephone system, too, has become increasingly automatic, as the familiar "number please" of the switchboard operators has slowly been stilled. Today the great majority of urban and rural communities have local dial-telephone service, and soon even long-distance operators will be passé.

We Travel Electrically

Electricity also has been a pivotal factor in keeping our transportation system moving, since the first commercial installation of Edison's electrical system was made aboard the steamship *Columbia* 74 years ago.

Today fighting ships are a mass of electric and electronic mechanisms. Electricity moves giant aircraft carriers and battleships through the seas; electronic "brains" navigate them and fire their guns; elaborate radar networks scan the seas and skies to guard against surprise attack; and under water sound waves search out lurking submarines.

On land, many trolleys, buses, and subway trains run entirely on electricity. Diesel-electric locomotives generate their own electricity on long-distance trips and tap local electricity supplies when in metropolitan areas.

In the air, military and commercial planes depend heavily upon electronics. Jet planes move so fast a human navigator couldn't keep up with them. Their course is plotted by mechanical computers using tiny electron tubes. Under war conditions, electron tubes help a pilot find an enemy plane, track it down and "home" on it, and aim and fire guns in coordination. In commercial aviation, electronic devices "see" pilots through bad weather and make possible air-and-ground traffic control systems.

In medicine, the first use of electricity that usually comes to mind is the dentist's drill. But the most valuable single electrical contribution to medical care has been the X-ray. It enables doctors—and dentists—to detect otherwise concealed ailments, and even to destroy cancerous cells.

Other medical instruments dependent upon electricity and electronics are the fluoroscope, similar to the X-ray, that permits a doctor to watch internal organs in action; the electron microscope that has made it possible to study disease-causing organisms too small to be seen through ordinary microscopes; and the electrocardiograph that transforms the sound of the heart into a graph.

Power on the Farm

One of the greatest electrical revolutions of all has been taking place on the nation's farms. Largely because 92 per cent of our farms are now electrified (20 years ago only 10 per cent were), U. S. farmers have been able to produce bigger crops with fewer hired hands. On dairy farms, alone, electrical helpers have reduced manhours of labor per acre by about two-thirds. Today electricity milks cows, refrigerates milk and seasonal products for year-round use, hatches eggs, pumps irrigational water, loads hay, grain, and feed, shears sheep, kills insects, ventilates barns, and does about 300 other chores.

America's world-leading electric consumption (three times as large as that of second-place Russia) has doubled every ten years since 1900. Helping to continue its growth in the future will be many new electrical applications now in development stages, including: Cordless lamps that will be energized by high-frequency radio waves; instantaneous washing and drying of clothes and dishes by ultrasonic waves; and luminescent lighting panels that will change the color scheme of your house—without the use of paint. According to the Electric Power Survey Committee of the Edison Electric Institute, such applications will help triple our present consumption of over 500 billion kilowatt hours before the electric lamp is 100 years old.

Working with Light and Power

There are lots of career chances for high school graduates in the electric industries

WHEN you flip on a light at home, have you ever thought of the thousands of men and women who work to give you electricity for light and power? Or have you considered a career with your local utility? It is one of the best sources of interesting and steady jobs for both young men and women.

Husky young Edwyn Dapkewicz applied for a job at the Consolidated Edison Co. of New York in 1952 when he finished a two-year hitch with the Army. He's enthusiastic about his future. At present he's a *junior tester* in the Laboratory Division where he tests everything from linemen's heavy rubber gloves to insulating materials and concrete.

"My job's exciting," he told us in a recent interview. "I never know what I'll be testing next. You see, the work is all part of our program to provide the best materials on the market for our company and to give each worker maximum safety on the job.

"Recently I helped develop tests for testing fly ash (which comes from burning coal). Con Edison catches the ash before it goes up the stack. The fly ash can be used in making an improved concrete."

Four nights a week Ed takes electrical engineering courses at a local college. He's completed two years of college in this way and has two more to go. "Keeps me busy," he grinned. "I study later at night and week ends."

Ed works a 40-hour week and has little time after his studies to join in company sports (softball, bowling), dances, and in other social gatherings. He belongs to the Utility Workers Union of America, C. I. O.—as do most other workers of Consolidated Edison of New York. He may—through ability, hard work, and his college study—be advanced to the position of *general tester* —or to a supervisory position. Junior testers earn from $1.025 to $1.44 an hour.

Technician uses tensile strength machine to test electrical equipment products.

Private Secretary

Pretty 19-year-old Theresa Munro was equally happy with her position when we visited her recently in Consolidated Edison's main offices on Irving Place, Manhattan. She's private secretary to Mrs. Irene Bell Baker, manager of Con Edison's Placement Bureau in the Personnel Department. "This is my first anniversary as Mrs. Baker's secretary," she hold us. "And the work is so interesting, I hate to be gone for even a day."

When Theresa graduated from Walton High School, New York, in 1952, she became a messenger for Con Edison. Shortly after that she took the company's typing and stenography test. (To pass you must type 50 words a minute and transcribe 80 words a minute.)

Theresa passed the test with flying colors and became a *junior clerk* in the Stenographic Bureau where she was on trial for three months. She typed routine forms and letters. As a member of the Utility Workers Union of America, C. I. O., she received automatic, semi-annual pay raises.

After three months, Theresa received the rating of typist. Three months later, she began more responsible stenographic duties. She was "on call" to go to executives' offices to take dictation. Then she'd return to the Stenographic Bureau to type the letters.

When Theresa had worked in the bureau for ten months, she read a company notice that girls could try out for the job of *private secretary* to Mrs. Baker. Theresa and several other girls applied for the try-outs. Each worked for Mrs. Baker for two days and was judged for her performance and for personality traits. Theresa was invited to take the position.

Con Edison photo

A lighting company spells opportunity to thousands of clerical and office workers.

As soon as she comes to work, Theresa sorts and distributes the mail for the Placement Bureau. Then she takes any dictation that her boss has. She has daily records to keep of job vacancies and job applicants. She also types union notifications of who has been hired and what positions they've been hired for. When job applicants are under 17, Theresa types up their working papers for them and mails the papers to the proper office of the Board of Education. (These are mostly summer-job applications.)

Theresa Munro earns more than $50 a week. But more important than the money to her is the deep satisfaction she gets from being a private secretary. "My boss is wonderful," she said happily, "and of course working in the Personnel Department is interesting."

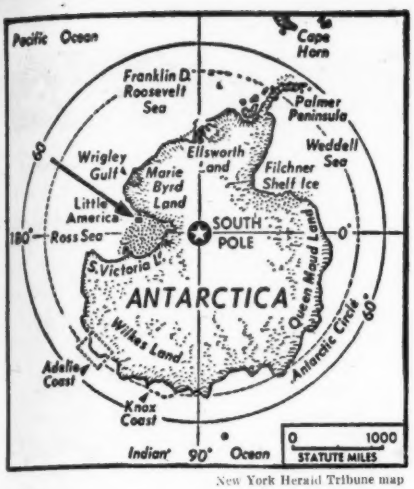
Other Jobs

Utility companies employ thousands of *clerical workers* and *office machine operators* as well as *linemen, mechanics,* and *operators (equipment, boiler, turbine, switchboard, substation), watch engineers (supervisors), load dispatchers, metermen,* and *meter readers.*

Husky boys who like action and outdoor work should consider a career with a local utility. On-the-job training for qualified boys leads to well-paying jobs as linemen. The work is strenuous—climbing poles and towers, splicing wires and cables, hauling up equipment in all kinds of weather. And not every husky boy "has what it takes" to climb poles. But the pay is good. Modern safety precautions make this occupation much less dangerous than formerly. Opportunities for qualified young men are excellent with steady employment for many years ahead.

—WILLIAM FAVEL, *Vocational Editor*

The Last Continent



New York Herald Tribune map

Arrow points to Little America base, goal of Navy expedition.

"Friday, March 16 or Saturday 17, 1912–Lost track of dates but think the last correct. Tragedy all along the line. At lunch, the day before yesterday, poor Titus Oates said he couldn't go on; he proposed we should leave him in his sleeping bag. That we could not do, and we induced him to go on . . . we made a few more miles. At night he was worse and we knew the end had come.

"Should this be found I want these facts recorded. Oates' last thoughts were of his mother . . . He has borne intense suffering without complaint (from frost-bitten feet) . . . Yesterday it was blowing a blizzard. He said, 'I am just going outside and may be some time.' He went out into the blizzard and we have not seen him since.

"Thursday, March 29–Since the 21st we have had a continuous gale from WSW and SW. We had fuel to make two cups of tea apiece and bare food for two days . . . We shall stick it out to the end, but we are growing weaker . . .

"It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more.

"Last entry. For God's sake look after our people.

R. Scott"

The Englishman who wrote this diary, Capt. Robert Falcon Scott, perished with all his men shortly after the pen dropped from his nerveless fingers. They were on their way back from the South Pole, which they had reached January 18, only to find that the Norwegian explorer, Roald Amundsen, and his party had been there a few weeks before (Dec. 14, 1911). The Norwegians lived to tell their tale. The records of Scott's party–and their frozen corpses–were found six months later by a search group from the base camp.

These two heroic groups, who fought and conquered the 50-below zero temperatures and all the other terrors of Antarctica, were not the first–and by no means the last–to risk their lives on this last frontier of man. For Antarctica, with its 6,000,000 square miles of frozen wastes–twice as big as the United States, bigger than Australia or Europe–was the last of the world's continents to be discovered and explored. And even now only a fringe around its edges and a wedge to the Pole have been visited by men. Its vast trackless center, covered by an eternal ice cap hundreds of feet deep, is still unknown.

Antarctic Hall of Fame

The roster of explorers who have had a part in that great adventure is practically an international Hall of Fame. It began scarcely 200 years ago, when Pierre Bouvet, a French naval officer, first sighted an island off the Antarctic shore. A few years later Captain James Cook, the English mariner, circumnavigated the unknown continent. It has been joined since by explorers from Russia, Norway, Sweden, Germany, France, Belgium, Australia, Japan, Great Britain, and the United States.

Probably the greatest scientific contributions to the study of the Antarctic to date were made by the two expeditions headed by Commander Richard Byrd in 1928-30 and 1934-35. He took a large, well-equipped expedition with several airplanes, tractors, and extensive scientific equipment, and established a permanent base at Little America, an island in the Ross ice barrier. This great sheet of pack ice, 200 feet thick, covers Ross Bay, a huge indentation in the Antarctic coastline which projects 500 miles toward the Pole.

Byrd and three companions were the first to fly over the Pole in 1929. He explored and mapped more than a million square miles of territory, discovered mountains more than 15,000 feet high, and made pioneer observations of weather conditions, botany, biology, mineral resources, and cosmic rays.

The United States has never claimed any territory in Antarctica, though its representatives have explored a greater area than those of any other nation. Other countries have not been so modest. Britain, France, Australia, Chile, Argentina, New Zealand, Norway, and Russia have all claimed varying slices, either of the coastline, or pie-shaped sectors running toward the center. Their claims are not officially recognized, either by the U. S. or any international body.

In 1948 the U. S. formally proposed to the other governments that the whole Antarctic area be internationalized, but nothing has yet been done about it.

Scientists believe that the interior of the continent, which consists mainly of a 6,000-foot high plateau, is a storehouse of valuable minerals. Coal has been discovered near the coast, indicating that the climate may once have been subtropical. There are indications also that uranium deposits may exist.

From a strategic standpoint, Antarctic might become a valuable stopover base for airplanes. It is on the most direct route from South America and South Africa to Australia.

Recognizing the potential importance of the great new continent, and not wishing American interests in it to go by default, President Eisenhower recently announced that an official U. S. Navy expedition will leave for Antarctica on December 1 (the beginning of the spring season in the southern hemisphere). As the first step in a three-year program, the U. S. icebreaker *Atka*, commanded by Captain Glenn Jacobsen, with 16 officers and 238 men, will proceed south and reestablish Byrd's old base camp at Little America. Admiral Byrd himself, now 66, will serve as the expedition's consultant.

The Americans will search especially for oil, coal, and uranium, and will study weather conditions. A small group is expected to fly to the South Pole and establish a weather and radio station there for a whole year. British and Australian expeditions are simultaneously making other explorations in their sectors. —KENNETH M. GOULD

Germany Votes to Rearm

One hurdle has been jumped on the long and rocky road leading to an independent and rearmed Germany.

The *Bundestag* (the lower house of the West German parliament) has approved by an overwhelming majority the agreement reached at the London nine-nation conference. *(See last week's issue.)*

The vote was taken on October 7, by a show of hands—after an 11-hour debate. The hand vote was not counted, but it showed that the London agreement to rearm Germany was backed by about 330 deputies and opposed by about 150.

O.K. ON FIRST TEST

This was a so-called "vote in principle"—to show how the members of the Bundestag feel about the nine-nation agreement. The vote on ratification—the formal approval—of the agreement will come later. Since the agreement won this "first test" by so large a majority, there is little doubt that the Bundestag will give it a final "O.K." later.

The vote in the Bundestag was taken one day after Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov made a "new" proposal on Germany. His proposal was obviously intended to persuade the Germans to reject the London agreement.

Russia, Molotov declared, is willing to attend an immediate Big Four conference to discuss the unification of Germany. He also hinted that the Soviets may agree to the holding of free elections in all Germany. But he did not explain how these elections were to be conducted.

RATIFICATION TO COME

The Western Allies did not take Molotov's proposal too seriously. Nor did his proposal have much effect on the voting in the Bundestag.

Before the London nine-nation agreement goes into effect, it has to be ratified by the parliaments of all the nine countries—the U. S., Britain, Canada, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.

The vote in only one of these countries is uncertain—France. The French National Assembly was debating the fate of the agreement as we went to press.

(See major article on Germany in next week's issue.)

Colombo Plan at Half-Way

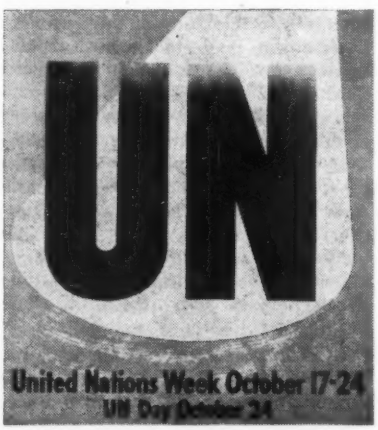
One of the greatest undertakings in international economic cooperation is also one of the least known.

We are referring to the Colombo Plan. There is no mention of it in any almanac or encyclopedia. (We know. We checked it!)

What is the Colombo Plan? It is a kind of "Marshall Plan" for South and Southeast Asia. Its over-all goal is to increase productivity and improve living standards in that part of the world.

The immediate aims of the Colombo Plan are to provide more food, clothing, education, and technical help to an Asian area inhabited by about 600,000,000 people—roughly one-fourth of the earth's total population.

How is that to be accomplished? Food is to be made more abundant through the construction of flood-control and irrigation projects in the rice-producing countries. Output of manufactured goods is to be increased by building hydro-electric power stations. And technical training is to be provided for Asians to help them develop the natural resources of their countries.



U. N. POSTER FOR 1954—Said Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., last week: "Our membership in United Nations costs every American one dime per year."

The Colombo Plan was launched in 1951, and is due to end in June, 1957. During this six-year period, $8,000,000,000 is to be spent.

Originally, there were 14 participating members in the Colombo Plan. Of these, five (Australia, Britain, Canada, New Zealand, and the United States) are so-called "donor" (i.e., supplying or giving) members. The remaining nations and dependent territories are "recipient" (i.e., receiving) members.

But the Colombo Plan is not, strictly speaking, a "handout" proposition. The "recipient" countries are also on the giving side. Last year, for example, they spent more than $1,500,000,000 of their own money. These countries plan to spend fully as much next year.

As the New York *Herald Tribune* pointed out in a recent editorial, "the scheme is thus essentially cooperative, all the members contributing to and benefiting from its success."

WHAT WAS ACHIEVED

The Colombo Plan is now at its half-way mark. To take stock of its progress, the member-nations met this month—from October 4 to 9—in Ottawa, Canada.

Three new members were admitted—Japan, Thailand, and the Philippines. This raised the total membership to 17. Japan came in as a "donor" member.

Reports showed that the equivalent of more than $4,000,000,000 has been spent thus far on development projects in the nine recipient countries—British Borneo, Burma, Ceylon, India, Indo-China, Indonesia, Malaya, Nepal, and Pakistan. At least another $4,000,000,000 or its equivalent in local currencies will be spent by 1957.

The delegates to the conference were all agreed that the results of the Colombo Plan so far are highly encouraging—when measured in terms of food produced, kilowatts of electric power generated, and increased output of manufactured goods.

Harold E. Stassen, head of the U.S. Foreign Operations Administra-

United Press photo

Father Congratulates Son

A famous father, former President Herbert Hoover *(left)*, congratulates his son, Herbert Hoover, Jr., sworn in as Under Secretary of State. Looking on proudly is Mrs. Hoover, Jr.

As Under Secretary, Mr. Hoover, Jr., will be right hand man to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. In Mr. Dulles' absence he will serve as Acting Secretary. He succeeds Walter Bedell Smith, who has retired.

Now 51, Mr. Hoover, Jr., is an expert in electronics and petroleum engineering, has had much experience in dealing with foreign governments. He is close to the problems of South America and the Middle East. Recently he played an important part in settling the oil dispute between Britain and Iran.

tion, told the conference that in the forthcoming year the U.S. may be able to make a somewhat larger contribution to the Colombo Plan. The amount of U.S. aid was not disclosed. It was revealed, however, that last year all five donor nations contributed, jointly, $280,000,000.

Happy Birthday U. N.

October 24 is United Nations Day. It is the ninth "birthday" of the world peace organization.

The U.N. came into existence officially on October 24, 1945. On that day, the Big Five (the U.S., Britain, France, China, Soviet Russia) and a majority of the member-countries had ratified the U.N. Charter.

The U.N. General Assembly—now meeting in New York in its ninth annual session—has recently held three important elections:

1. **Security Council.** Belgium, Iran, and Peru were elected by the Assembly to two-year terms on the Security Council, starting January 1. They succeeded, respectively, Denmark, Lebanon, and Colombia.

2. **ECOSOC.** In the balloting for seats in the Economic and Social Council, Argentina, France, Egypt, and Nationalist China were re-elected for three-year terms starting January 1. The Dominican Republic and The Netherlands were elected to succeed Cuba and Belgium.

3. **World Court.** Mohammed Zafrulla Khan, the foreign minister of Pakistan, was elected by the General Assembly and the Security Council to fill a vacancy on the International Court of Justice, which meets at The Hague, in The Netherlands. The vacancy was caused by the death last year of Sir Benegal N. Rau, of India. Mr. Zafrulla Khan's term will end in 1961.

Others elected by the Assembly and Council to serve as judges on the World Court are: Jules Basdevant of France, Jose Gustavo Guerrero of Argentina, and Hersch Lauterpacht of Britain. They take their seats on Feb. 5, 1955, for nine-year terms.

(For a description of these U.N. bodies see "Your Key to Understanding World News" in the September 29 issue.)

Anderson to Sing at Met

Marian Anderson is to sing at the Metropolitan Opera.

The gifted Negro contralto will make her grand opera debut next January in Verdi's *The Masked Ball*. She will sing a major role.

It will be the first time a Negro artist has sung a major role at the famous New York opera house since it opened in 1883. (A Negro dancer, Janet Collins, was a prima ballerina with the company from 1951 to 1954. Negroes have frequently sung in the chorus.)

Many people were comparing Miss Anderson's Met debut with the achievement of Jackie Robinson, the baseball player. In 1947, Robinson became the first Negro to play in the big leagues when he was signed by the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Miss Anderson had to overcome many obstacles, including childhood poverty, to achieve success.

Rudolf Bing, general manager of the Metropolitan, was happy to sign Miss Anderson. She will probably be paid the Met's standard fee of $1,000 a performance, though she commands much higher fees for concert appearances. "I wouldn't hire anyone because he is a Negro," Bing said. "And I wouldn't refuse to hire anyone because he is a Negro, either."

Justice Jackson Dies

Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson died in Washington.

His death, of a heart attack on October 9, came just five days after the court opened its new session. Justice Jackson was appointed to the Supreme Court by the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1941.

Justice Jackson held two of the nation's highest legal posts before being appointed to the Supreme Court. He was Solicitor General (the lawyer for the Federal Government in cases before the Supreme Court) from 1938 to 1939. He was Attorney General (the Federal Government's chief law enforcement officer) from 1940 to 1941.

During 1945 and 1946, Justice Jackson took a leave of absence from the Supreme Court. He served as the chief U. S. prosecutor at the Nazi war-crime trials in Nuremberg, Germany. This trial established the principle that planning and waging aggressive warfare is an international crime. Most of the Nazi leaders were sentenced to death or jail terms.

Despite his accomplishments, Justice Jackson never received a law degree. The son of a farmer and store-keeper, he was in a hurry to get

started on his law career. He completed a two-year law course at Albany (N.Y.) Law School in one year. But because of a state law requiring two years of study, he never received his degree.

Justice Jackson's successor on the Supreme Court will be appointed by President Eisenhower and confirmed by the Senate. This will be the President's second Supreme Court appointment. Last year, he appointed Chief Justice Earl Warren to fill the vacancy created by the death of Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson.

Atomic Sub Joins Fleet

The Nautilus, the world's first atomic submarine, has joined the U. S. fleet.

The official commissioning ceremonies were held at Groton, Conn., where the sub was built. The *Nautilus* is named after the craft in Jules Verne's novel, *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.* She is 300 feet long and weighs 3,000 tons. The slim undersea boat cost $55,000,000 and took more than two years to build.

The sub's capabilities are closely-guarded Naval secrets. She will, however, be able to keep up with and possibly outrun almost any warship afloat. She can travel farther without refueling than any other sub ever built. She can stay submerged indefinitely, circling the globe without surfacing and never raising a snorkel. In fact, the only limit to her cruising range is the stamina of the crew and the amount of food and oxygen she can carry for them.

Most of her crew of 11 officers and 85 enlisted men have been taking special training for the past three years—learning not only how to operate the atomic-powered machinery, but also how to live together for long periods of time without getting on each other's nerves.

The sub's range and speed are possible because the sub is powered by an atomic reactor which needs no oxygen. The controlled nuclear explosion in her atomic engine will create great heat. This heat will be used to turn water into steam, and the steam will drive a turbine geared to the ship's propellers.

The water used is distilled (any impurities would become radioactive) and kept under high pressure (water under high pressure boils at a higher temperature than water at sea level pressure). The *Nautilus* will use only a pound of uranium fuel (a lump about the size of a golf ball) a month.

The captain of the *Nautilus* is 36-year-old Comdr. Eugene Parks Wilkinson. A graduate of San Diego State College in California, he has been a submariner since 1942.

Shortly after the *Nautilus* was commissioned the Navy announced that her sea trials would be delayed for three months because the wrong kind of steam piping had been used. The Navy said the sub was equipped with welded piping rather than seamless piping. The welded piping will have to be replaced. Welded piping is satisfactory for low pressures, but high pressure used in the *Nautilus* requires seamless piping.

Plans are already underway to build at least two more atomic subs.

IN BRIEF

Potato Mission. Several hundred U.S. Air Force men stationed in Maine have volunteered for ground duty. They are digging potatoes to help the farmers of Aroostook County harvest the crop before it is ruined by frost. The county is the nation's largest potato producer.

Showplace. The tourist to New York City has a new "must" on his sight-seeing list. It is, of all things, a bank—a Fifth Avenue branch of the Manufacturers Trust Company. What makes the building unique is its walls. They are made of glass. And the inside looks more like a luxurious hotel lobby than a bank. An elaborate decoration hanging from the ceiling and a 70-foot decorative screen attracted a great deal of interest. They were sculptured by Harry Bertoia of Barto, Pa. In 1936 Bertoia was the winner of a Scholastic Art Awards scholarship to Art School of the Detroit Society of Arts and Crafts.

United Press photo

COMIC BOOK "CZAR"—Twenty-four comic book publishers drew up a code of ethics, banning crime and horror comics. Judge Charles F. Murphy of New York was named to supervise self-censorship program, eliminate objectionable comics.

Wage or Salary: Men who work with their hands are better paid than men doing "white collar" jobs in offices. A University of Chicago social scientist reports that the average weekly pay check of the manual worker is $69.24 compared with $66.63 for the "white collar" man. Only once before, during the labor-shortage of World War II, has this been the case.

Delayed Payment. St. Margaret's Hospital in Kansas City, Kans., received a $1,000 check for treatment given 49 years ago. The check was from John Ratk, a 75-year-old former soldier now living in New York City. Ratk said the hospital staff saved his life following a train accident in 1905. He didn't have enough money to pay his bill at the time and he later forgot the name of the hospital. He never forgot the care he had received there, however. When he had saved $1,000 from his small pension, he got in touch with the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce. They identified the hospital and Ratk sent off his check.

Edison, N. J.? The people of Raritan Township, N.J., may re-name their township Edison in honor of the inventor of the electric light. The vote on the change of name will be held Nov. 2. Menlo Park is located in Raritan Township. It was here that Thomas Edison set up his laboratory in 1876 and worked on many of his inventions. This year is the 75th anniversary of the electric light. On Oct. 21, 1879, Edison lighted the first incandescent lamp. (*See special section this issue.*)

Quick Quiz ON THE NEWS

1. The Hague, home of the International Court of Justice, is in (a) The Netherlands, (b) Belgium, (c) Switzerland. (*Underline one.*)

2. The Soviet proposal for a Big Four conference on German unification was made by_____. (*Write in the correct name.*)

3. America's new atomic submarine is named (a) *Neptune,* (b) *Narcissus,* (c) *Nautilus.* (*Underline one.*) *Answers in Teacher Edition.*

What do you know?

A quiz on facts, ideas, and words in this issue.

I. ELECTRICITY

A. Using the numbers 1-4, arrange the following inventions in the order in which they were patented.

__a. telephone
__b. incandescent lamp
__c. telegraph
__d. phonograph

B. On the line to the left of each of the following statements or questions, write the number preceding the word or phrase which best completes the sentence or answers the question.

__a. The amount of electricity used on American farms in the past twenty years has
1. increased
2. decreased
3. remained about the same
4. not been determined

__b. Which of the following consumes the greatest amount of electricity in a single year in the United States?
1. home appliances
2. agriculture
3. atomic energy
4. factories

__c. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the life work of Thomas Edison?
1. He invented electricity.
2. He organized and financed the electric power industry.
3. He patented numerous inventions which put electricity to work for mankind.
4. His theoretical contributions laid the basis for wide peacetime use of atomic power.

__d. Which of the following places is usually associated with Edison's name?
1. Menlo Park, New Jersey
2. Oak Ridge, Tennessee
3. Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
4. Shippingport, Pennsylvania

__e. Which of the following developments in electricity is regarded generally as being in the experimental stage?
1. X-ray
2. electric typewriter
3. electronic device for "seeing" pilots through bad weather
4. atomic power plants

__f. Which of the following countries leads in the consumption of electric power?
1. Great Britain
2. Russia
3. Sweden
4. United States

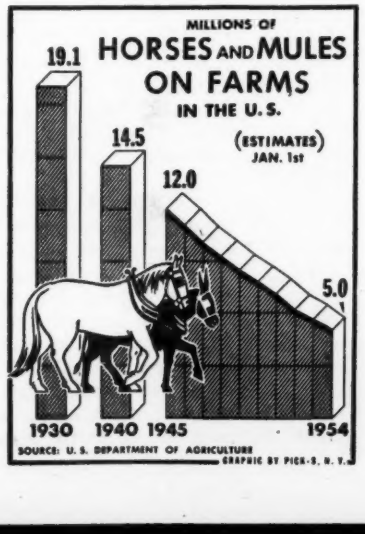
II. TRIESTE

__a. In area, the territory of Trieste is about
1. the size of France
2. the size of New England
3. one-fourth the size of Rhode Island
4. four square blocks

__b. All of the following countries have owned or occupied part or all of the territory of Trieste in the past four hundred years, *except*
1. Austro-Hungarian Empire
2. Italy
3. Russia
4. Yugoslavia

__c. Which of the following items best explains the importance of Trieste?
1. its diamond cutting industry
2. rich crops in the hinterlands
3. tuna fishing in the Adriatic
4. its safe harbor

__d. Which of the following national groups comprises the great majority of people in the city of Trieste?
1. French
2. Italians
3. Serbs
4. Yugoslavs



III. READING A GRAPH

On the line to the left of each of the following statements, write a "T" if it is *true*, and "F" if it is *false*, and "NS" if there is *not sufficient* information in the graph on which to base a conclusion.

__1. The source of information for the statistics given is the *World Almanac*.
__2. The number of horses and mules on farms in the U. S. has increased steadily since 1930.
__3. The number of horses and mules on farms in the U. S. in 1945 was about 12,000,000.
__4. The decrease in the number of horses and mules in the U. S. in the period 1930 to 1940 was owing to the increased use of electricity in the Tennessee Valley.
__5. The number of horses and mules on farms in the U. S. in 1948 was about 9,000,000.
__6. The drop in the number of horses and mules on farms in the U. S. from 1953 to 1954 was less than 3,000,000.

IV. SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE

On the line to the left of each of the following statements, place an "F" if it is an argument *for* requiring students to stay in school until they are at least 16 and an "A" if it is an argument *against* fixing a minimum school-leaving age.

__1. Census figures show that high school graduates have greater earning power than workers who have not completed their high school education.
__2. Disturbed students interfere with the education of others.
__3. Individuals mature at different times.
__4. Additional schooling is essential to training for citizenship.
__5. Too many young people are tempted by pay in summer jobs to leave school for full-time work.
__6. Experienced educators are qualified judges to determine the proper school-leaving age.

WORDS OF THE WEEK

Byzantine (bĭ.zăn'tĭn)
Croat (krō'ăt)
fluoroscope (flōō'ô.rô.skōp)
franchise (frăn'chĭz)
incandescent (ĭn'kăn.dĕs'ĕnt)
Italia Irredenta (ê.tä'lyä ĭr.rĭ.dĕn'tä)
Slovene (slō'vēn)
Trieste (trê.ĕs'tâ)
Tergeste (tĕr.jĕs'tê)
Venezia Giulia (vâ.nä'tsyä jōō'lyä)

GENERAL ELECTRIC'S ANSWER TO . . .

WHY WORK ?

LET'S say, first, that work is more fun than anything. We believe that work is the meat and potatoes of the meal of life. Work, like meat and potatoes, makes you feel good. It gives you a base, a foundation, a good conscience—to support the important supplements, such as fishing, playing golf, or unashamed loafing.

This worker really lived!

No one can convince us that the man who set out to invent the electric incandescent lamp, and watched his first successful one "burn" just seventy-five years ago (October 21, 1879), worked like a horse. Rather, he worked like a man.

Searching high and low, he found the earths, minerals, and plants that might solve the problem of the filament. Finally his quest ended at home in Mrs. Edison's sewing basket.

It was on the evening of October 19, 1879, that he had a lamp ready for the important test. His lamp had a carbonized thread inside a sealed glass bulb.

Current was switched on. The lamp responded instantly, glowing with a soft light. Then he and his colleagues began their vigil.

Not one of them had eaten for hours and hours, nor thought of sleep, nor worried about recreation. The gray of a second dawn found them at their vigil. About one o'clock on the second afternoon—more than 40 hours after the lamp had first received the current—the filament burned out.

The spell was broken. The men leaped up *with cries of jubilation.* Edison, then in his 32nd year, said: "That's fine. I think we've got it. If it can burn 40 hours, I can make it last a hundred."

High objectives are important

We at General Electric, lest we run the risk of picturing ourselves as some 200,000 drudges, want to make one point very clear. Simply stated, we believe it is our delight to work hard so that our products and our services will lighten the mind- and body-killing labor that can make living dull and shorten the span of life.

Many of us at General Electric are old enough to remember unpleasant tasks: cutting trees and splitting wood for the cookstove and parlor stove, beating the carpets in the backyard, trimming and washing the oil lamps, cutting acres of oats and buckwheat and hay and processing them for man and beast . . . Why don't you ask grandmother and grandfather for a list of arduous tasks that don't exist today?

The career that you *can* follow *can* have such a challenging objective as increasing the happiness of mankind.

Work did not kill Edison because he saw clearly magnificent objectives and kept on moving towards them. We don't know whether it makes good medical sense, but it is our observation that the person who is aiming to be a ball of fire on his job is too happy to be ill in the mind.

Alternative to high objectives

Since we are addressing ourselves to boys and girls in their teens, we know that many of our readers will soon join the work force of America —that is, the group which works for so many dollars per year. Your working years will number 40 to 45. These are your best years.

Here is one system. To get a job you ask your hard-working uncle to speak to an influential personnel man about taking you on. Since your school record is feeble, your uncle will explain that that record is not accurate; that it was your tough luck to study under about 30 incompetent teachers in a sad school system and a sadder college. On the job, you flatter the boss, and become a one-man committee whose function it is to debate the unfairness of job assignments. When rewards for faithful work are passed out, and you are skipped, you stick to your guns. After all, no company can squeeze you dry.

That's one way to spend 40-odd years.

In all fairness, let's admit that there can be an occasional bad teacher and a mistaken boss. But the absolute truth of the matter is that you, an individual, born in a country whose name is synonymous with freedom, can determine your career objectives and not only meet but excel them.

We keep thinking of Edison and what he started. What he started was a revolution whose scientific, engi-

neering, and manufacturing potential is so great that each year challenges feed upon more challenges in increasing proportion.

Never before such opportunity

Because man will continue to work hard, we stand today in relation to harnessing the atom where Edison stood as a young man in relation to putting electric power to man's use. We will carry on in the atomic age—unless our successors let us down—with the same vision, industry, fortitude, and character.

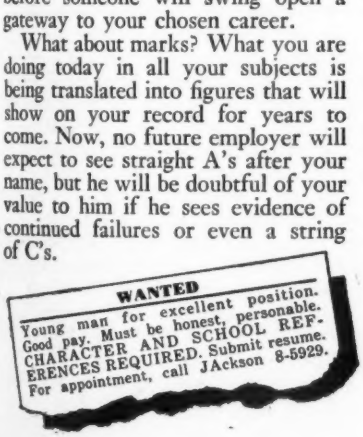
Who can doubt that electricity will be generated commercially from the fission of the atom? Or that television screens will be hung on walls, like picture frames? It has been estimated that we'll probably be using about 24 times as much electric power in 2000 A.D. as we're using now.

We and our children *can* enjoy such marvels in the years to come—but it won't be an automatic process. We will have to *earn* such things, as well as the right to enjoy them. We'll need the same character traits young Edison had when he opened the gateway to the Electrical Age—such traits as optimism, courage, stick-to-it-iveness, intellectual curiosity—but above all, the willingness and the desire to work hard.

What about your record?

Probably *you* haven't a doting, successful uncle to take you on at $1000 per week as soon as you finish school. It is your fate—maybe we should call it good fortune—to be obligated to present a record of accomplishment before someone will swing open a gateway to your chosen career.

What about marks? What you are doing today in all your subjects is being translated into figures that will show on your record for years to come. Now, no future employer will expect to see straight A's after your name, but he will be doubtful of your value to him if he sees evidence of continued failures or even a string of C's.


WANTED
Young man for excellent position.
Good pay. Must be honest, personable.
CHARACTER AND SCHOOL REFERENCES REQUIRED. Submit resume.
For appointment, call JAckson 8-5929.

You may question whether a poor mark in chemistry, for example, will look bad to the future employer who is considering you for a sales position. It will. Or at least it will throw some doubt into his mind. He will reason something like this: "He (you) was given a job to do, but he didn't give that job a good effort. I wonder if he will postpone calling on a tough customer until a worker from some other company has clinched the sale."

What about extracurricular activities? Let's not be unfair. Perhaps you are working like a horse (or like a man) to help keep your family alive. Good for you. You will make out. But we are thinking now of the boys and girls who disappear like a flash when the last bell has rung.

We are not all gifted athletes, and, frankly, we are disturbed when we hear that a football star just gets by in English. We are tremendously impressed when a student displays the sense and judgment to make a creditable mark in both his football and English—and we don't necessarily mean making the all-star selections.

What about outside work? Most of the boys and girls we know work. We are prejudiced in favor of the pupil who can show a succession of summer jobs, because we know that he has gone to the school of experience.

We have been particularly pleased and impressed by what we saw in the summer of 1954. That was a summer when the larger employers didn't have quite enough work assignments to pass out to temporary help. But we saw boys, and at least one girl dressed in overalls, painting houses, working in gardens, washing windows, and (several boys, too) taking care of the neighbors' babies. We know of three boys who picked up a wreck of a truck, a gasoline mower and miscellaneous tools, advertised in the paper, and worked from seven in the morning until the sun dipped over the horizon.

From the records

There will be no names used here, but the following are from General Electric records.

A chemist. Carried papers and was the "boss" of two other routes. With his earnings, he bought and ran a small truck farm.

An engineer. While still in high school, he operated a fleet of trucks and used them to haul construction equipment around oil fields.

A nuclear physicist. Edited high school paper, earned a scholarship to the University of Virginia and worked at odd jobs there.

An engineer. Won letters in high school football, basketball, and track. During summers he worked in a meat-packing plant. At University of Missouri, he played basketball, won several business honor society medals, waited on table, tended furnaces, and tutored.

An editor (woman). Majored in English at Simmons College, wrote for school paper, worked in a factory, waited on table, clerked in stores.

College does not always enter into the picture.

A General Electric photograph and blueprint services manager got his "college" the hard way. At high school he took a college preparatory course, but circumstances forced him to compromise on home extension courses from Indiana University while delivering a milk route.

Significantly, we think, President Cordiner, in a recent talk to General Electric managers, said: "We are interested in competence, not diplomas." He and every manager of the Company are solidly behind youth who do a good job in high school and college, but they know personally hundreds of men who are substituting an honest work record for a sheepskin and are bringing credit and honor to themselves and their employer. These are the men who, had they gone to college, would have earned high averages.

Work with a smile

Even when the going is rough, as it often is in our competitive economy, most of us who work for a living would not trade our work days for a picture-book South Seas existence. We who comprise the U.S. employed group—39 per cent of all people of all ages—have a tremendously exciting job ahead of us.

All of us, then, are presented with a succession of challenges. Our minds and our bodies are capable of meeting those challenges. Without them, and the cheerful determination to meet them, we would be but blunt swords rusting in the damp earth.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

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SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

SNAKE DANCE

The cheering college crowd was calling for Jerry—he was a special kind of hero

"HELLO. That you, Mom? . . . Oh, I'm sorry operator, I thought I was connected with . . . No, I'm trying to get long-distance . . . What? Centerville, Ohio, twelve ring five, I told that other operator . . . What? . . . I *am* holding it."

He fished nervously in his pocket for a pack of cigarettes, pulled one cigarette out of the pack with his thumb and forefinger, and stuck it swiftly between his lips. He glanced at his watch and scowled. The game had been over for a half hour. The snake dance would be coming down the street this way any minute now. With his free hand he tore a match from the paper safe, and propped the telephone receiver for a moment between shoulder and ear while he struck the match on the flap. As he put the match to the tip of the cigarette, a thin voice rasped vaguely inside the receiver, and he whipped out the match.

"Hello. Mom? . . . Oh, I'm sorry," he mumbled. "How much?" He took a handful of silver from his pocket and began to drop the coins into the slot of the pay telephone. He could hear someone speaking above the echoing reverberations inside the phone.

"What? Oh, Mom? Hello, Mom. This is Jerry. I say, this is . . . Can you hear me now? . . . Sure, I can hear you fine . . . Sure, I'm all right. I'm fine. And you? . . . That's fine.

"Mom,"—and his voice seemed to falter for a fraction of a second. Then: "How is he? Is there any change?"

There was a tiny silence.

"Oh." His voice was a little duller when he spoke again. "I see. Yeh. This afternoon, eh? And that other specialist —he said the same thing? Umhmm . . . oh, sure, sure. No, of course, Mom, there's nothing to worry about. No, I'm not worried; I only just called to find out if there was any change, that was all . . . Did they say if he could ever—I mean, can he move his arms any yet?" He gulped. "Well, that doesn't mean anything, really . . . No, of course, all those things take time. Sure, a year, or maybe even less . . . What?

"What money? Oh, you mean I sent you last week? Now, Mom," impatiently, "I told you all about that already in the letter, didn't I? . . . Sure, it's a scholarship. I got it for playing football. And so naturally I didn't need all that money you and Pop had been saving up for me to go to college, and so I just thought maybe, with Pop being laid up now for awhile and all . . .

"Where? Why, right here." He frowned. "No, this isn't exactly a dormitory; it's—I live here in the fraternity house, you see. Sure I'm in a fraternity. It's the one Pop wanted me to join, too, tell him . . . No, honest, Mom, it doesn't cost me a cent for my room. It's on account of my football."

He opened the folding door a little. He thought he could hear the band in the distance.

"Who, me? Homesick? Not so you'd notice it." He laughed. "I'm having the time of my life here. Everybody's so swell. I know practically everybody here at Dover already. They all even call me by my first name. Say, if you don't think I'm sitting pretty, you ought to see my fraternity house here." He gazed out through the glass door of the phone booth.

(Continued on page 27)

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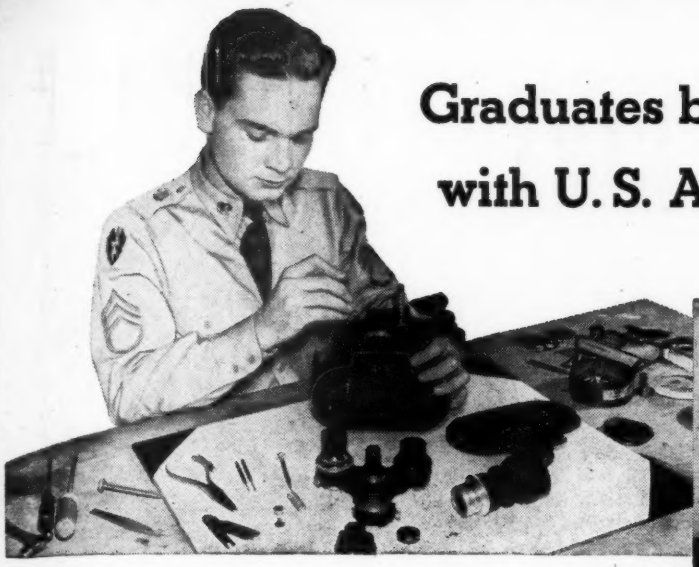
By COREY FORD

Graduates build future careers with U. S. Army schooling



IN FOCUS... Job right, future bright... thanks to Army schooling! His course? Camera repair. And that's a motion picture camera he's working on!

STRICTLY A HAM... That's this busy soldier, as he uses the latest gear in his Army radio course.

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BOY dates GIRL

"LIFE'S little problems" aren't little any more—have you noticed?

Last year you worried about blind dates and algebraic equations and getting *next* week's allowance *this* week. How you wish things were still that simple!

Suddenly your worries are as big as the whole wide world. Marriage, the draft, the world situation—one great black question mark after another keeps you awake nights. They all add up to "How am I going to live my life?" And you're the first to admit you *don't know.*

Nobody can give you a blueprint, of course. But there are a few guidelines here and there, if you just know where to look for them. Just remember: The direction you want is *always* straight ahead!

Maybe these pointers will help you chart that course:

Q. I'm thinking about quitting school and enlisting in the Navy. I figure I'll be old enough starting my life as it is—why not go on in and get it over with? What do you think?

A. First of all, take a long, close look at that life you're starting. What do you want to do with it, all the years *after* you've finished working for Uncle Sam? What kind of job do you want? How would you really like to spend your life? Now's the time when long-range planning is smart planning, so "at ease," fellow, and let's think this over.

Suppose you drop everything and go tearing off to join up. Without a diploma, you'll forfeit many an opportunity for valuable Army or Navy training programs open only to high school graduates. You won't be wasting two years, of course, because you'll be doing a real service for your country. But just think how much you could benefit personally during those two years, if you had the backing of a high school education? You'd not only be a better soldier or sailor, you'd be better equipped to make the most of your hitch in the service.

And once you're out—then what? You weren't qualified for expert specialized training. You have very little to show for the past two years, when you're "talking turkey" with a prospective employer. Your chances for really good jobs will be limited because you're not a high school graduate. Consequently, you're a two-time loser!

Why all the fuss over a high school diploma? Here's why! Everybody needs every bit of know-how he can find to get along in today's world. In school you find the interests you'll keep throughout your life, the tools for making decisions, the information you'll need to be a good husband, father, and citizen. Ask anyone who's quit school. He'll tell you the chance to make a success of your life begins in the classroom.

Take that extra time. Get a diploma. It's your insurance policy for at least a bright beginning to a successful future.

Q. All my friends think I'm too serious about the world. Adults say "Don't worry while you're young—you'll have troubles soon enough." Still, I'm discouraged. This old world's a mess and I don't see any signs of its getting any better. What do teen-agers have to look forward to? What chance do we have?

A. The world needs thinking people like you to bring it out of its difficulties. Perhaps it's your attitude, not your awareness, that your parents and friends are concerned about. They want to see you use your mind constructively; and all you need is a bit of perspective to do just that.

The world is full of people who sit nursing their ills, moaning about "hard times" of one kind or another. Strangely enough, the people who moan the loudest are those who don't even know what the problems of the world are! They haven't bothered to find out. Needless to say, they aren't the people who are going to make the world better.

You're right. Problems in international understanding and human equality aren't going to come to a screeching halt when your generation comes of age. They'll be right there waiting for you. But aren't the basic human values worth struggling for any time, in any generation? Don't you want the same freedoms, the same opportunities for your children that your parents wanted for you?

by Gay Head

News Syndicate Co., Inc.

"I'm the wise guy who decided to enlist in order to get away from classrooms!"

Your job right now is to prepare to meet those problems intelligently. Read your newspapers and news magazines carefully. If you don't understand what you read, ask someone who does to fill in the background for you. Learn a little of the history of countries where trouble seems to be brewing. Try to understand their values, their ways of living. Become acquainted with your own country and its headaches. Get as many facts as you can. Then sit down and have a chat with yourself. *Make up your own mind* where you stand on each issue, and be prepared to defend your position. Until you do that, you have no right to gripe!

In a few years, when you're a voting citizen, you'll have a chance to make your opinions count. Be sure they're the right opinions. Throw down that crying towel and get to work. You've a real job to do!

Q. My boy friend is overseas. We were planning to get married when I graduate next June. However, I've become very much interested in someone else. Should I write Tom and tell him, or wait until he comes home?

A. You *do* have a problem! Write Tom, if you haven't already, that you'd like to date other people while he's gone. Tell him you'd rather not make further plans until he gets home. In the meantime, don't limit yourself to one fellow in the home port. Now's your chance to get to know lots of boys, to widen your experience—and to learn to avoid more mistakes of the same kind! Be honest with Tom, but don't break off your friendship with him entirely. If he's understanding, he'll know you need more time to decide what you want in the man you marry.

Snake Dance

(Continued from page 24)

"Every night the fellows sit around and we chew the fat or we . . . Oh, no, Mom! We just go down to Semple's for a milk shake . . . No, that's only the drug store . . . No." He smiled slowly. "I promised you I wouldn't drink, Mom."

In the distance now he could hear the sound of the band approaching.

"Well, Mom, I gotta hang up now. The gang'll be here in a minute. We're having a celebration after the game today. We played Alvord—took 'em sixteen to nothing . . . Sure I did, the whole game; you oughta seen me in there. Everybody's going down to Semple's after the game, and I gotta be ready, because, of course, they'll all want me to be there, too. Can you hear the band now?"

It was growing louder, and the eager voices in the snake dance could be heard above the brasses, chanting the score of the game in time with the band.

"Now, listen, Mom. One other little thing before they get here. Mom, see, I'm going to be sending you about ten or twelve dollars or so each week from now on, Mom. Heck. I got plenty. Sure, they always fix you up with a soft job if you're a good enough player. The alumni do it . . . Here they are now. Hear them?"

THE band had halted outside. Someone led a cheer.

"That's for me, Mom . . . Sure. Didn't I practically win the game for them today? Hear that?" He kicked open the door of the phone booth.

He held the receiver toward the open door of the phone booth. They were calling, "Jerry!" "Hey, Jerry, hang up on that babe!"

"Hear that, Mom? Now good-by. And look, by the way, if you should ever happen to see Helen," he added carelessly, "tell her I'm sorry I couldn't ask her up to the freshman dance like I'd planned, but with the football season and my scholarship and all . . . tell her, Mom. She—she didn't answer my last letter. O.K., Mom. Tell Pop everything's O.K., see? Now don't worry . . . 'By."

He replaced the receiver slowly on the hook and stared at the mouthpiece a moment. As he opened the door and stepped out of the booth, he could see his reflection for a moment in the tall mirror behind the soda fountain—the familiar white cap, the white jacket with "Semple's" stitched in red letters on the pocket. The crowd was lined along the soda fountain, shouting, "Jerry!" "Milk shake, Jerry!"

The lineup for fall features **ARROW GRAD GABANARO**

The Arrow *Grad* Gabanaro is the big choice of guys who are in the know . . . on and off the field. And no wonder. Take the Gabanaro, (above, right) with its stylish Bret Collar and two flap pockets. It's one of 16 Gabanaro colors to choose from. With or without saddle stitching, $5.00.

You can choose a Gabanaro in authentic western styling (above, left). It's a different Gabanaro for the lad with a real eye to style. Priced at $6.95.

The Gabanaro (below, left) has a handsome Bret Collar and flap pockets. Choose a Gabanaro, and wear it with or without a tie. The famous Arafold Collar makes it a good-looking shirt either way. At $5.00, it's the smartest sport shirt on campus.

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SPORTS

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Dave Burnham, football hero, sneaking away for a touchdown.

SUPPOSE you were a high school sports star and 45 big colleges came begging for you. What would you do? Probably grab the best offer—and nobody would blame you.

The one thing you'd never do is pick a small college and *pay your own way through it.* But that's exactly what Dave Burnham did back in 1951! Dave, one of the greatest high school athletes in the country, turned down 45 big-time college bids to attend little Wheaton College (Wheaton, Ill.) at his OWN expense!

Why? Because. "Ever since I was a little kid, I wanted to go to Wheaton and study for the ministry."

The Dave Burnham story is one of the finest, most inspiring tales in sports history. At Buchtel H. S. (Akron, O.), Dave was voted the most popular boy in his class for four straight years. Tall, dark and handsome, he was a dream—a wonderful scholar, a wonderful person, and a wonderful athlete.

The "Greyhound," as he was called, scored every one of his team's touchdowns in 1951 until sidelined by a brain concussion. Despite his shortened season, he still topped the county in scoring with 78 points and was named all-state.

Dave also starred in basketball for three years, winning all-city honors twice and all-state his senior year when he led the team in scoring.

In track, he ran the 100-yard dash in 9.9 seconds and finished second in the state 440-yard championship—when he was just a soph! In tennis, Dave was district titlist and state doubles semi-finalist in his senior year.

College scouts flocked from Princeton, Ohio State, Florida, Yale, Southern Methodist, Michigan, Columbia, Pittsburgh, and several dozen other places. They all wanted this 12-letter man. He was the one-in-a-thousand athlete, a sure-fire All-American over whom no coach would ever have to worry.

Dave admits that he thought hard about one offer—full tuition, over $100 a month spending money, a scholarship for his girl friend, a scholarship for medical school, and all the equipment with which to start a medical practice.

But he turned this fabulous offer down to study for a life of Christian service, following in the footsteps of his dad, Carl Burnham, pastor of Akron's Chapel at Brown and Vine.

Dave's decision made editorial pages all over the country. Editors praised this 17-year-old boy for having the courage to pursue a life-long goal without being sidetracked by the temptation of a "free ride." Sportswriters mourned a little. They hated to think of Dave vanishing into a sports' no-man's-land.

Well, it hasn't worked out that way. Dave may not be making the headlines, but his name is becoming more and more familiar in the sports world—despite the "small college" label. *The Saturday Evening Post's* annual "Pigskin Review" listed Burnham along with 15 other big-time stars such as Guglielmi, Ameche, Caroline, and Bolden as a back to watch in the Midwest.

This hardly came as a surprise to the teams in the College Conference of Illinois. They've been watching his big number 15 go by for two seasons. It went by on a dozen occasions last fall, when he racked up 12 touchdowns and a conversion for 73 points. The Fighting Crusaders copped their third Conference crown in five years, with Dave chalking up over 1,400 yards.

The "Greyhound" was named to five all-opponent teams, the all-conference squad, and finally to the Little All-American quarterback post on the Williamson Poll.

Besides playing football, Dave has found time to earn a varsity letter in basketball and two in tennis. In fact,

Dave Burnham, serious ministry student, delivering a message of God's love.

he will captain the racket squad next spring.

But for Dave, sports is no end in itself. Like UCLA's great Donn Moomaw, now preparing for the ministry at an Eastern seminary, he finds athletics the key to the hearts of boys and is active in youth work in his home church.

Every Sunday morning, Dave and a busload of Wheaton students invade Chicago's Skid Row where they bring a message of God's love to unloved down-and-outers. A forceful speaker, Dave also preaches for the Gospel Heralds evangelistic team, which in two eight-week summer tours has covered over 15,000 miles and held 105 meetings.

His grades are also strictly All-American. For four straight semesters, he has maintained a grade point average well above the 2.2 (roughly equivalent to a B+) required for Honors.

His parents forgave him for the three B's he got last year—sandwiched between 12 A's in everything from Military Science to Elementary Greek and Speech. Dave was chosen "Cadet of the Week" several times by his superior officers in ROTC.

Dave credits all his success to "My friends and teammates, without whom I'd never get beyond the line of scrimmage and to my Heavenly Father without Whom I'd not have the strength."

—Ray Smith and Herman L. Masin

LAST INNING

NOW that the baseball season is just a beautiful memory, I'd like to list my idea of the year's top feats:

Robin Roberts winning 20 games for the fifth year in a row.

Joe Adcock rapping four home runs in one game.

Jim Wilson pitching a no-hit no-run game.

Jack Harshman striking out 16 men in a game.

Bob Lemon and *Warren Spahn* winning 20 games for the sixth time in their pitching careers.

Minnie Minoso's, *Duke Snider's*, and *Stan Musial's* terrific all-around play.

Ted Kluszewski establishing himself as the new power king with 49 homers and 141 runs batted in.

Karl Spooner striking out 15 Giants in his first major league start, then striking out 12 Pirates in his second start—for a new National League record of 27 strikeouts in two consecutive games.

Willie Mays, Willie Mays, Willie Mays for hitting, fielding, throwing, running, and inspiring the Giants to the pennant.

—H. L. M.

Bob & Bill MEET A NEW CHALLENGER!
THE OAKDALE SQUAD'S HERE... AND THEY'RE ALL GIRLS!
SURE... DIDN'T YOU KNOW? OAKDALE'S A GIRLS' SCHOOL
COACH
WE'LL SHOW THEM HOW TO SHOOT... JUST WAIT TILL THE MATCH STARTS.
BUT 45 MINUTES LATER...
GOLLY, PEANUTS JUST DROPPED ANOTHER ONE. WE'RE TIED!
IT'S UP TO YOU AND THE OAKDALE CAPTAIN NOW.
TERRIFIC SHOOTING... THEY'VE BOTH SCORED 9 STRAIGHT.
AND THERE'S THE LAST PAIR... BULL'S-EYES! PERFECT SCORES FOR BOTH.
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Nae! Nae!

Seumas, just off the boat from the old country, entered a seafood restaurant.

"Bring me the bist meal ye have," he told the waiter. "I would be knowin' what ye Americans eat."

The waiter brought a steaming bowl of clam chowder. Seumus eyed it with some suspicion, but ate it.

The next course was a shredded cabbage salad. Seumus ate in silence.

Finally the waiter brought in the main dish, a fine broiled lobster. Seumus stared at it, jumped to his feet, and cried: "I drunk yor dishwater, an' I et yor weeds, but I'll never touch yor big red bug!"

McCall Spirit

Lonesome, That's All

Wife: "Is it true that money talks?"

Husband: "That's what they say, my dear."

Wife: "Well, I wish you'd leave a little here to talk to me during the day. I get so lonely."

Pardon Me!

A reluctant conscript faced the Army oculist who asked him to read a chart.

"What chart?" asked the draftee.

The doctor persevered: "Just sit down in that chair and I'll show you."

Deferred because of bad eyesight, the draftee went to a nearby movie. When the lights came on, he was horrified to discover the oculist in the next seat.

"Excuse me," said the conscript as calmly as he could, "does this bus go to Mobile?"

McCall Spirit

World Traveler

Her boy friend just returned from Europe and she asked him: "Did you visit the Black Sea?"

"Yep," said her hero, "I filled my fountain pen there."

"Did you go up the Rhine?"

"Climbed it to the top," said he.

"And did you see the Lion of St. Mark?"

"See it? I fed it."

Miss. Spectator

Hardly Ever

Hi: "Jack and I have parted *forever.*"

Fi: "Good gracious! What does that mean?"

Hi: "Means that I'll get a dozen roses in about an hour."

Giveaway

"Let's play store," said the child. "I'll be storekeeper and you be the customer."

"No, prices are too high," replied the other youngster. "Let's play radio and I'll give away a million dollars."

Election Trouble

Two acquaintances met outside a polling place during a recent election in the west and both started to talk about the list of candidates for the various offices up for election. Finally they came to several men who were listed as candidates for the office of mayor.

"Ben," remarked one voter, "I don't want to vote for any of these men. Why, I don't know a one of them."

"I'm in the same position, Bill," replied the other sadly. "I know them all."

Quota

Point of Order

Judge: "You admit that you stole eggs from this store. Have you any excuse?"

Accused: "Yes, I took them by mistake, your Honor."

Judge: "How is that?"

Accused: "I thought they were fresh."

Lost Sleep

A student rushed into ancient history class 15 minutes late. "Gosh, I hate to be late!" he whispered to a classmate. "I need the sleep."

Wood Wind

Answers to last week's puzzle

P	S	A	L	M	S	■	G	O	S	P	E	L
E	M	B	E	R	■	B	■	F	E	A	Z	E
D	I	E	T	■	O	A	T	■	C	U	R	T
A	L	L	■	E	L	B	O	W	■	L	A	T
L	E	■	V	■	D	E	N	■	S	■	S	E
S	■	G	O	D	■	L	■	H	A	S	■	R
■	S	A	T	A	N	■	D	A	V	I	D	■
S	■	R	E	D	■	M	■	M	E	N	■	E
A	A	■	R	■	J	O	B	■	S	■	W	A
M	G	M	■	J	E	S	U	S	■	W	A	S
S	A	U	L	■	T	E	N	■	F	A	S	T
O	T	T	E	R	■	S	■	W	H	I	T	E
N	E	E	D	L	E	■	D	E	A	L	E	R

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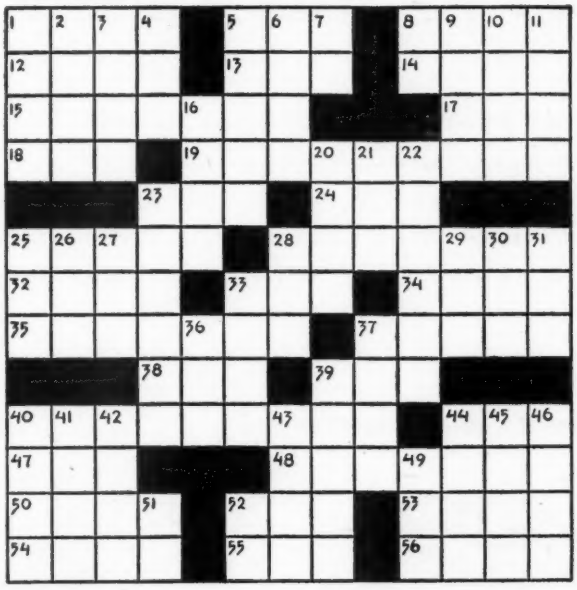
AHOY THERE!

By John Hurst, Atlantic City (New Jersey) High School

★ Starred words refer to the sea and ships



Students are invited to submit original crossword puzzles for publication in *Scholastic Magazines*. Each puzzle should be built around one subject, which may be drawn from History, Art, Science, or any other field of knowledge. Maximum about 50 words, of which at least 10 must be related to the theme. For each puzzle published we will pay $10. Entries must include puzzle design, definitions, answers on separate sheets, design with answer filled in, and statement by student that the puzzle is original and his own work. Keep a copy as puzzles cannot be returned. Give name, address, school, and grade. Address Puzzle Editor, *Senior Scholastic*, 33 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y. Answers in next week's issue.

ACROSS

1. Dry, withered.
5. _____ out; make a scanty living.
° 8. Type of two masted sailing vessel.
12. Island off northwest coast of Ireland.
°13. Compass direction.
14. Nickname for Evelyn.
15. Region of everlasting fire.
17. Printers' measures.
18. Permit.
°19. Portable motors that clamp to the sterns of boats.
23. Spring month (*French*).
24. Office of Censorship (*abbr.*).
°25. Simultaneous firing of all guns on one side of a warship, _____side.
°28. Commanding officer of a vessel.
°32. Rowing implements.
33. Dry fruit.
34. To the inside of.
35. Sharpened.
°37. Davey _____'s locker.
38. Organ of hearing.
°39. Four bells is _____ o'clock.
°40. Right side.
44. Parent-Teachers' Association (*abbr.*).
47. In golf, number of strokes required by perfect play.
48. Wind instrument.
°50. Toward the sheltered side.
52. Exclamation of surprise.
53. Single thing.
54. Peruse.
55. Possessive pronoun.
56. Bundles (*abbr.*).

DOWN

° 1. Canvas used to catch the wind.
° 2. Sea eagle.
° 3. Floating platform.
° 4. Compass direction.
5. Boredom, tedium.
° 6. Speed of one nautical mile per hour.
7. Electrical Engineer (*abbr.*).
8. Poetic form for *you*.
9. Affirm.
°10. Propels sail boats.
11. More or _____.
16. Highway.
°20. Ship.
21. *Alley* _____; comic strip hero.
22. State of motion.
°23. One in command of a ship.
°25. Front of a ship.
26. A cheer.
27. Raw metal.
28. Food a cow chews twice.
29. Girl's name.
30. Suffix denoting *native of*.
31. Us (*Spanish*).
33. Fiddle-playing Roman emperor.
36. Small flap.
37. Belonging to Jed.
39. Shallow receptacles.
°40. Mast.
41. Story.
42. Extent of surface.
43. Encourage with aid.
°44. Small body of water.
45. Work, labor.
46. Small insects.
°49. Undersea craft.
51. Nickname for Edward.
°52. Hawaiian Islands (*abbr.*).

Prove It!

Answer to last week's "Prove It!": The coins were a quarter and two pennies. Here's another: A farmer sold some hogs for $455. When asked how many he had sold and at what price, he said, "The price was $20 for each foot, less $7.50 for each ear." How many did he sell? Answer next week.

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Senior Scholastic

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Teaching Guide for This Issue

Trieste (p. 9)

World History

Digest of the Article

The territory of Trieste covers an area less than one-fourth the size of Rhode Island and has a population of less than a half-million. But it has been a cause of international tension in the cold war period since the end of World War II. Until the end of World War I it was held by the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It was awarded to Italy, which fought on our side in World War I. In World War II, Italy was an enemy, and the territory was claimed by our ally, Yugoslavia, at the end of the war.

Efforts to set up a free territory under the U. N. were unsuccessful in the post-World War II settlement. Russia and the West could not agree on a governor. The territory was divided into two zones with U. S. and British troops occupying Zone A and the Yugoslavs occupying Zone B. Quarrels between the Italians and Yugoslavs became so bitter at times that war was threatened.

In the recent settlement, the territory has been divided between Yugoslavia and Italy with the city of Trieste going to Italy. Yugoslavs will have the right to use the valuable harbor. Russia protests that the new settlement is a violation of the peace treaty with Italy.

Aim

To help students understand the significance of the dispute over Trieste as it affects Western strength in the Adriatic.

Discussion Questions

1. Study the map on page 9. What would you judge to be the importance of Trieste to Italy and Yugoslavia?

2. If you were an Italian patriot on what basis would you claim Trieste for Italy?

3. How has Yugoslavia justified her claim to Trieste?

4. The dispute over Trieste has been referred to as an "international brush fire." Why? To what extent did the "fire" endanger American interests?

5. In what sense have British and American diplomats played the role of "King Solomon" in helping to settle the dispute over Trieste?

Electricity (p. 12 ff)

American History, Economics, Vocational Guidance

Digest of the Articles

In this unit on electricity we consider the ever-widening uses of electric power, Edison's contributions to the electric industry, and job opportunities with public utilities.

In "The Gentle Giant" (pp. 14-15) specific applications of electric power in the home, factory, communications, transportation, medicine, agriculture, etc., are noted. Today's factories use electric power equal to the working energy of 240 men for every man on their payroll. Expanded uses of electric power are, perhaps, most evident on American farms, which are now 92 per cent electrified compared with 10 per cent 20 years ago.

Edison, whose name is inextricably linked with electricity (p. 12) not only patented some 1,300 inventions, ranging from the electric vote recorder to the incandescent bulb, but he obtained the financing essential to wide-scale application of electric power.

Since thousands of men and women are at work bringing electric power to us, job opportunities (p. 16) in that field should be considered by our students.

Discussion Questions

1. Imagine that you were living in the United States during Abraham Lincoln's day. Keeping in mind home life today, how would your life have been different?

2. If Lincoln were alive today what changes would he note in transportation? Communication? Industrial plants?

3. Account for the leadership of the United States in the development and application of electricity.

4. A town in New Jersey recently considered changing its name to "Edison." Why is the name of Edison distinguished in the electrical field?

5. What reasons have we for thinking that uses of electricity will expand even further in the years ahead?

Things to Do

Have students investigate employment possibilities in public utilities in your community. Possibly, a field trip

TIPS FOR TEACHERS

Are we planning our lessons? The teacher who boasts that he can go in "cold" and teach a good lesson is overstating the case for poor preparation. While it is possible under certain circumstances to hold a class of high school youngsters without careful preparation, it is not recommended as a steady diet. It is, in fact, sound health insurance for a teacher to enter the classroom with very clear ideas about what he plans to do for the period.

For the teacher with three or more preparations the foregoing may sound like "ivory tower" philosophy. To be sure, an excessive number of preparations is a serious handicap to effective teaching. But teachers should try to formulate as a minimum for most lessons an *aim*, appropriate *assignment*, several *pivotal questions*, if the lesson is to be largely discussion, or some meaningful activities, if a project of some kind is under way. The well-rounded lesson plan usually will include a motivating question or problem and a final summary or application.

Even teachers with long experience find satisfaction and security in proper planning. The off-the-cuff approach to teaching is not standard for the responsible professional.

—H. L. H.

to the local power plant might be arranged. Personnel managers of public utility companies in cities may make job information available to interested students.

How Much Education? (p. 7)

Problems of American Democracy, American History

In our pro and con feature this week we debate the question, "Until what age should a student be required to stay in school?"

Discussion Questions

1. Why have so many state legislatures placed the school-leaving age at sixteen?
2. Discuss the connection between child labor and the minimum age requirement for leaving school.
3. Under what circumstances, if any, should a student be permitted to leave school before reaching the age of sixteen?
4. Would it be wiser to place the decision about school-leaving age in the hands of the high school principal? Defend your answer.
5. Why has the question of state requirements for school-leaving age aroused so much discussion in the country at this time?

Things to Do

1. Have a class committee interview the high school principal or one of the guidance counselors on the question of school-leaving age. Have the class formulate appropriate questions before undertaking the interview. The committee chairman can then report back to the class.
2. The class can write letters to the editor of the school newspaper or "practice" letters to the editor of the local newspaper on the question of school-leaving age.
3. Poll the school or the community on the question. Have the class frame a clear and appropriate poll question.
4. A student can look up the compulsory state education law in your state and report on the provisions.

Seeing-Eye Dogs (p. 6)

Group Guidance

In our Interview of the Week we meet Morris Frank, who pioneered the use of seeing-eye dogs for the blind.

Discussion Questions

1. As a boy of sixteen, Morris Frank was blinded. What elements in his character, do you think, made it possible for him to adjust to his handicap?
2. How has Morris Frank contributed to the happiness of others?

Coming Up!

in Future Issues

October 27, 1954

Foreign Affairs Article: Germany in the Tug of War Between East and West—West Germany's place in the Free World; East Germany in the Soviet orbit; Russia's acceptance of the West's offer of free elections in Germany and what the acceptance means.

National Affairs Article: Campaign Issues in the Coming Elections—What the issues are, where each party stands on each issue; important contests; forecasts and trends; unfinished business facing the Eighty-fourth Congress.

Forum Topic of the Week: Should the United States Adopt a Policy of Free Trade? A pro and con feature in which both sides of this controversial question are explored.

---

3. Mr. Frank has remarked: "Sympathy destroys people." What do you think he meant by that? Under what circumstances might sympathy help rather than destroy people?
4. Mr. Frank said of the teachers in his school that he judged them by noting whether the dogs had been taught merely to obey commands—or whether they had been taught judgment and responsibility. Illustrate Mr. Frank's ideas. To what extent might his standards be applied to teachers of high school students?

Why Work? (pp. 20, 21)

Aims

To guide students in straight thinking; to develop the idea that work is a way of life rather than merely a means for making a living; to emphasize that the high school record *does* count.

Procedure

1. Read "Why Work?"
2. Student volunteers describe people they know who are enthusiastic about their jobs. Why is it important to have job happiness?
3. In what way is work more important to man than just a way to make money? To what extent can work be a steadying influence in a worker's life?
4. What marvels—such as atomic energy, TV, etc.—has man's work created in the past 50 years? To what extent is being part of a team that helps create or make something for mankind more important than is just earning a living?
5. What do these two sayings mean?
   a. "Just as a twig is bent the tree's inclined."
   b. "The child is father of the man."
6. Students give oral or written reports on students most likely to succeed in the business world. What traits do these students have which might indicate future success? What ability to get along with others? What worthy work habits?
7. Discuss the value of summer and after-school jobs. How can a part-time job be an "education in itself"?
8. Hold a "truth session" to discuss traits of personality and character (honesty, loyalty, courage, optimism, stick-to-it-iveness, intellectual curiosity, the willingness and desire to work, etc.) which make for the greatest personal happiness and success in life. Define each trait and ask for illustrations from local life as well as outstanding examples from biographies of great people.
9. Student committee interviews local employers to find out why some beginning workers fail on the job and reports findings to the class.

Terminal Activity

On New Year's Eve, as the year 2000 dawns, you're likely to have just finished a long career. What will be your thoughts as you think back over the years? Will you be proud and happy of your career? Or will you wish that your work life had been different? And what steps can you take now—while you're still in school—to insure a happy work life in the years ahead?

Correction

In the answer key to the Contemporary Affairs Test, under "Words in the News," M-2 should have been M-4.

THIS WEEK'S QUIZ ANSWERS

(See page 21)

I. *Electricity:* A. a-2; b-4; c-1; d-3. B. a-1; b-4; c-3; d-1; e-4; f-4.

II. *Trieste:* a-3; b-3; c-4; d-2.

III. *Graph:* 1-F; 2-F; 3-T; 4-NS; 5-T; 6-T.

IV. *School-Leaving:* 1-F; 2-A; 3-A; 4-F; 5-F; 6-A.

Answers to Quick Quiz (p. 20)

1. The Netherlands.
2. Molotov.
3. *Nautilus.*

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Listenables and Lookables

Notes on selected network radio and TV programs for teachers and students • EDITED BY MORRIS GOLDBERGER

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 20

7:00 a.m. (NBC-TV) **Today:** One of this morning's features is a report from the Senate race in Ohio. Tomorrow, October 20, **Today** will take its cameras into the original laboratory where Thomas Alva Edison invented the light bulb 75 years ago. The laboratory stood at Menlo Park, N. J., when Edison worked in it, but has since been removed piece by piece and reconstructed at Henry Ford's Greenfield Village in Dearborn, Michigan, where this special feature will originate.

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Kraft Theatre:** A full-hour dramatization of Bret Harte's short story classic, "The Luck of Roaring Camp." A baby is found in a mining camp and is brought up by a group of rough miners who are strangely affected by this addition to the population.

(DuMont) **Chicago Symphony Orchestra:** The only full-hour televised serious music program on the air. Fritz Reiner conducts.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 21

8:00 p.m. (ABC-TV) **The Mail Story:** A series of drama documentaries emphasizing the care and skill exercised by the U. S. Post Office in safeguarding the mail.

8:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Climax:** "Casino Royale" is a suspense melodrama of one man's war against an implacable enemy. Barry Nelson, Linda Christian and Peter Lorre are featured.

(ABC-TV) **Kraft Theatre:** "The Shop at Sly Corner" by Edward Percy.

(CBS-TV) **Four Star Playhouse:** Charles Boyer stars in "The Wallet," a story about a headwaiter who needs money to care for his sick wife.

FRIDAY OCTOBER 22

6:15 p.m. (CBS) **U.N.—on the Record:** Michael Hayward interviews delegates to the United Nations.

9:00 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Playhouse of Stars:** Don Taylor plays a stockbroker's clerk who resorts to violence in order to obtain "The Best of Everything."

SATURDAY OCTOBER 23

12:00 noon (NBC) **National Farm and Home Hour:** Today's program will feature a visit to the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, Mo.

12:30 p.m. (CBS) **Saturday Theatre:** A new series of half-hour dramas produced and directed by Antony Ellis.

2:00 p.m. (CBS-TV) **What in the World:** The award-winning panel program on which noted scientists attempt to determine the origin of objects of antiquity, is now on at a new day and time.

3:30 p.m. (NBC) **Los Angeles Philharmonic Symphony:** The first of its scheduled programs of the season. Alfred Wallenstein conducts. Next week the Boston Symphony returns.

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) "The Follies of Zizi" is an hour-and-a-half musical play which tells the story of a French girl who finds herself in America during three different historical periods. The settings will reflect the background and customs of the United States for each period. Jeanmaire stars.

SUNDAY OCTOBER 24

11:30 a.m. (CBS) **Invitation to Learning:** "An Economic Interpretation of the Constitution" by Charles A. Beard is discussed by Norman Thomas, former Socialist candidate for President, writer and lecturer, and Dr. David Denker, Assistant Professor of American Civilization at Rutgers University.

12:00 noon (DuMont) **N. Y. Times Youth Forum:** "Do We Understand the Meaning of Free Enterprise?" Clement D. Johnston, President of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, is guest.

12:30 p.m. (NBC) **Eternal Light:** A dramatization of the life of Emma Lazarus, the poet whose sonnet beginning "Give me your tired, your poor" is carved on the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty.

1:00 p.m. (CBS) **Man's Right to Knowledge:** Lectures by eminent authorities. This week's speaker is Dr. Henry A. Murray, Professor of Psychology at Harvard, who will speak on "The Nature of Things—Man."

2:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **American Inventory:** A documentary on what legitimate industry and business try to do to protect the consumer and to assure his getting his money's worth through such agencies as the Better Business Bureau.

2:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) Third of a series of debates between national spokesmen for the Republican and Democratic parties. Next week Leonard Hall, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Stephen A. Mitchell, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will be the debaters.

(NBC) **Anthology:** Readings from poets, present and past, with music chosen to accompany their poetry.

3:00 p.m. (NBC) **Weekend:** A radio version of a Sunday newspaper from cover story to feature news. One of the highlights of this two-hour survey is a critical report of the week's activities in books, magazines and the theatre by Leon Pearson.

4:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **The Search:** In May, 1953, a tornado ripped through the center of Waco and San Angelo, Texas, causing hundreds of deaths and injuries. The University of Texas has set up a disaster study to document what happens to a town when a disaster strikes, and how a town rebuilds. "The Waco Story" describes the pattern that goes from initial shock and overwhelming but disorganized generosity, to a phase of bitterness and recrimination, and finally a slow cooperative rebuilding of the community.

(NBC-TV) **Zoo Parade:** "Animals and the Weather" deals with the ways animals cope with the many different problems of weather to which they are exposed.

5:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Hallmark Hall of Fame:** A full-hour drama, "The Lady in the Wings," about Mrs. Edward MacDowell, the composer's wife, who became a leading benefactress to many musicians and other creative artists. (**Background** is preempted once each month when **Hall of Fame** expands to an hour.)

(CBS-TV **Omnibus:** Alistair Cooke continues as master of ceremonies. Plans for future programs include a drama-in-history presentation of The Adams Family, based on original documents about this legendary New England dynasty and prepared by Allan Nevins; a Christmas play televised inside The Cloisters, the medieval section of New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art; a series of experimental theatre productions, using a company of repertory players; and a series of Music Lessons by the Masters. Also planned is a Washington report entitled "The Twentieth Century Federalist Papers."

6:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **You Are There:** A dramatization of the events surrounding "The Burning of Rome."

7:30 p.m. (DuMont) **Opera Cameos:** A condensed version of Mascagni's "L'Amico Fritz."

9:00 p.m. (All TV Stations) **Light's Diamond Jubilee:** A two-hour, four-network celebration in observance of the 75th anniversary of Edison's invention of the electric light. Material from the works of John Steinbeck, Ray Bradbury, and Irwin Shaw will be included in the master script by Ben Hecht.

10:15 p.m. (ABC) **Elmer Davis:** These weekly commentaries are back on the air.

MONDAY OCTOBER 25

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Medic:** "My Brother Joe" concerns a 10-year-old boy who gets into an auto accident while driving with his father.

(ABC-TV) **College Press Conference:** A weekly series in which college students interview authorities in the fields of government, labor and industry. Formerly known as **Junior Press Conference.** (Not seen in N. Y. C.)

(NBC) **Telephone Hour:** Soprano Bidu Sayao is guest soloist.

9:30 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Robert Montgomery Presents:** "Small Town Murder" is an attempt to portray the aftermath of a homicide from a semi-documentay point of view. The television audience will see and hear no more or less than the average citizen in that small town will see and hear about the murder and the trial. ADVANCE ITEMS: Coming up is a two-part adaptation of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame" slated for November 8 and 15. December 20 and 27 are the dates for a two-part version of "David Copperfield."

10:00 p.m. **(CBS-TV) Studio One:** A mystery play, "Fatal in My Fashion," has a Paris fashion salon as the setting.

TUESDAY OCTOBER 26

7:00 p.m. (NBC) **Barometer:** The last program in the coverage of the pre-election scene over the country is entitled "Forecast, '54."

7:30 p.m. (ABC-TV) **Cavalcade of America:** In "The Forge," Eliphalet Remington builds his own rifle on his father's forge and enters a shooting match to prove that American-made goods can compete with more expensive European-made items.

8:30 p.m. (CBS-TV) **Halls of Ivy:** Ronald Colman, as Dr. William Todhunter Hall, stands up for one of his professors who is on the carpet for having written a book that was banned in Boston.

9:00 p.m. (NBC) **Lux Radio Theatre:** "The Song of Bernadette," starring Ann Blythe and Charles Bickford, is the well-known story of the French peasant girl who has a vision of the Virgin Mary.

9:00 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Fireside Theatre:** "The Wife Who Lived Twice" is a poignant drama about a young bride who dies accidentally while on her wedding trip. Her husband is persuaded to allow the corneas of her eyes to be transplanted so that a young prospective bride may see.

9:30 p.m. (NBC-TV) **Armstrong's Circle Theatre:** "The Pain Killer" is the story of a woman alcoholic—of the empty life that led her into alcoholism and the long struggle for rehabilitation.

(ABC-TV) **U. S. Steel Hour:** "The Fifth Wheel" stars Faye Emerson and Franchot Tone. This adaptation of William McCleery's "Good Housekeeping," a stage play, is a comedy about a college president's wife who promotes a political career for her husband on a "good government" ticket.

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